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1919

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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

WYANDOTTE SEED COMPANY



433 and 435 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas

PARCEL POST RATES

Weight of Package in Pounds	Local Zone City of Kansas City	1st Zone Not over 50 mi.	2d Zone 51 to 150 300 mi.	3d Zone 151 to 300 ni.	4th Zone 301 to 600 mi.	5th Zone 601 to 100 mi.	6th Zone 1001 to 1400 mi.	7th Zone 1401 to 1800 mi.	8th Zone Over 1800 miles
1lbs.	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12
2lbs.	.06	.06	.06	.11	.14	.17	.17	.21	.24
3 "	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 "	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 "	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 "	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 "	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 "	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 "	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 "	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 "	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 "	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 "	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.65
14 "	.12	.18	.32	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 "	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 "	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 "	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 "	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 "	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 "	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 "	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22 "	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23 "	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24 "	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25 "	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26 "	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.59	2.09	2.61	3.12
27 "	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28 "	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29 "	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30 "	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31 "	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32 "	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33 "	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34 "	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35 "	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36 "	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37 "	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38 "	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39 "	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40 "	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41 "	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42 "	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43 "	.26	.47	.90	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44 "	.27	.49	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45 "	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46 "	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47 "	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48 "	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49 "	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50 "	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
1	.30	.55	.55	1.06	PARCEL POST RATES ARE EASY TO UNDERSTAND, BUT IF IN DOUBT ASK YOUR POSTMASTER. WEIGHT LIMIT. We can now send packages of Seed weighing as much as SEV- ENTY POUNDS to the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD ZONES. FIFTY POUNDS is the limit for the balance of the zones.				
2	.31	.55	.55	1.08					
3	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
4	.32	.58	.58	1.12	INSURED PARCEL POST Packages up to \$25.00 in value will be insured for their full value on payment of a fee of 5 cents for each package in addition to the regular post rates. Packages in value over \$25.00 will be insured for their full value, but not to exceed \$50.00 for a fee of 10 cents for each package in addition to the regular Parcel Post rates. If you desire your package insured, send the insurance fee in addition to the amount you send to pay for the goods—and be sure to mention same on your order.				
5	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
6	.33	.60	.60	1.18					
7	.33	.61	.61	1.18	POSTAGE COST OF SEED CORN BY PARCEL POST.* 1st Zone2nd Zone3d Zone4th Zone5th Zone6th Zone 1 peck .18 .18 .32 .59 .86 1.13 1 Bu. .32 .32 .60 1.15 1.70 2.25 1 Bu. .60 .60 1.16				
8	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
9	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
0	.35	.64	.64	1.24	POSTAGE COST OF CLOVER SEED BY PARCEL POST. 1st Zone2nd Zone3d Zone4th Zone5th Zone6th Zone 1 peck .19 .19 .34 .63 .92 1.21 1 Bu. .34 .34 .64 1.23 1.82 2.41				
1	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
2	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
3	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
4	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
5	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
6	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
7	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
8	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
9	.39	.73	.73	1.42					

ORDER SHEET

WYANDOTTE SEED COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Enclosed find ^{MONEY ORDER}
^{DRAFT} amounting to \$ for which please send
^{CHECK}
the following articles by.....(state whether by mail, express or freight.)

Your Name: _____

Post Office and Rural Route, if any:.....

Express or Freight Station:.....

County and State: _____

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES and ADDRESSES of any of your neighbors needing Farm and Garden Seeds. We wish to send them our Manual

NAMES	POST OFFICE	STATE

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF VEGETABLE AND FIELD SEEDS 1919

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION
GROWN FOR

Wyandotte Seed Company

Free Delivery

At the prices named in this Catalogue we deliver to any Post Office in the United States all Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces and pounds, Free except Farm Seeds which if wanted by mail add postage as per zone rate.

If purchased in bulk (pecks, bushels or 100, lbs.) orders will be shipped by express or freight at the expense of the purchaser.

Kindly send us the names and addresses of your market gardener friends and we will mail a copy of our Catalogue free.

TERMS

Cash with all orders. We make no charge for boxes, packing or cartage. All goods delivered to transportation company free of charge. Bags will be charged extra at cost.

All plants are shipped at risk of purchaser.

All prices quoted in this list are subject to market fluctuations or to goods unsold.

Peas Beans Sugar Corn Potatoes field seeds
onion sets, net—no discount.

Discounts—On large orders of vegetable seeds we offer the following rates of discount for cash:

\$10.00 and under \$20.00.....	2 per cent
\$20.00 and over.....	5 per cent

GUARANTEE

We buy and sell THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW. But it is impractical to guarantee seeds, as the best of seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be sown in too dry ground, or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds, stand cold weather, and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we give no warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crops. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

ASPARAGUS

This is one of the earliest and most delicious of spring vegetables. We strongly urge all those having enough available space to put in a bed for their own use, following carefully the cultural directions given below.

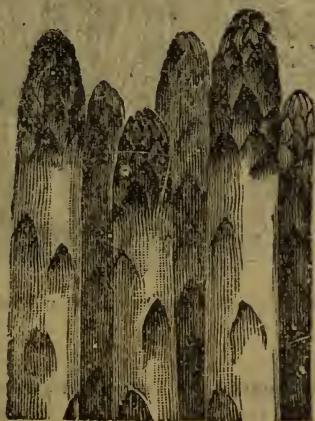
CULTURE—Thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the row and give frequent cultivation during the summer. The following spring dig a trench 18 inches deep and 18 inches wide in which put 8 to 10 inches of well-rotted manure. On this put 3 to 4 inches of good soil and lay the roots 13 to 15 inches apart. Then fill up the trench with good soil, leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches below the surface. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut, burned, the trench filled up level with the ground with good dressing of manure. The plant should not be cut until the third year after planting, so as to let the roots get fully established.

One oz. for 60 ft. of drill; 1 lb. per acre.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A new variety with white shoots, stays white without earthing up or blanching. Pkt., 5c;

THE PALMETTO—A new production; is not only very early, but is also a good yielder, and is even and regular in its growth. Pkt., 5c;

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Has long been a standard variety. The shoots are of large size, very productive and of good quality. Pkt., 5c;



Palmetto.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH—Green Pod Varieties

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, and cannot be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground has become dry and warm. A sandy loam soil is best. Up to the time of blossoming the plants should have frequent, shallow cultivation. For succession plant every two weeks. 2 pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Earliest varieties ready for Table in 40 days.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH was the first stringless green-pod dwarf bean in cultivation. With crisp, tender flavor, and is also very prolific. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than Red Valentine. Price, large pkt., 10c;

LONGFELLOW—An extra early variety, producing excellent long, straight, round, green pods; is stringless when young. Is a very desirable bean to grow for late planting, as it requires less time to mature than most any other variety. Is also a great Market-Garden favorite. Large pkt., 10c;

BLACK VALENTINE—An excellent variety and an improvement over the old popular standard Early Red Valentine—not quite so early, but one-third larger, with round, straight pods, hardy and prolific. Large pkt., 10c;



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A Dwarf form of the Small Lima and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and



Earliest Improved Valentine.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—In this new variety we have all the good points of the Improved Red Valentine with some marked improvements. The pods produce abundantly, are considerably larger, round, full, fleshy and brittle. We consider it one of the best Dwarf Green Podded Beans on the market. Large pkt., 10c;

IMPROVED ROUND PODDED EARLY RED VALENTINE—One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Ripens ten days earlier than the Early Valentine, is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods. Large pkt., 10c;

set pods until stopped by frost. Pods short, fat and containing from 2 to 4 beans; superior quality to the Large Lima. Large pkt., 10c;

Beans—Continued



Burpee's Bush Lima

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, containing 4 to 6 beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely. Large pkt., 10c;

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This bean merits a position among the earliest, hardest and most productive wax beans ever produced. The pods are very large, smooth, showy and tender, and will readily sell in preference to any other. Large pkt., 10c;

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round, yellow, averaging 5 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when dry. A universal favorite snap bean. Large pkt., 10c;

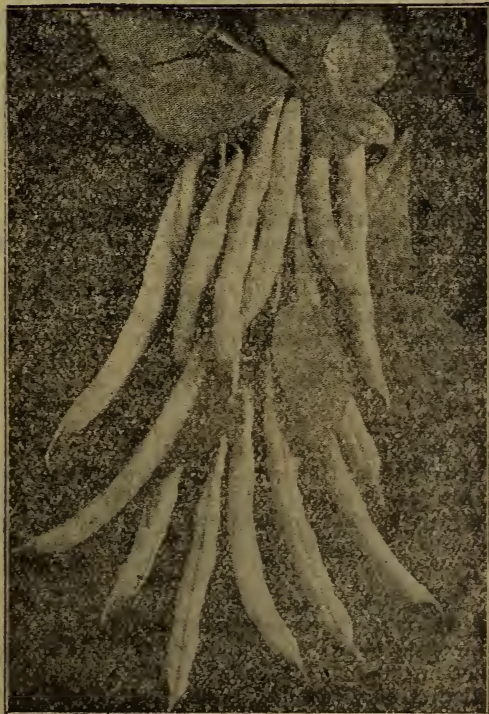
GOLDEN WAX—A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat, when young and semi-round, of yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. Large pkt., 10c;

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—Is a distinct variety; the plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The pods are extra long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, and handsome, often growing to the length of 7 inches, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor. Large pkt., 10c;

Yellow Pod or Wax Varieties

PENCIL POD WAX—A beauty in shape and color of the true waxy type, being very early, prolific and of excellent flavor. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, as round as a pencil and absolutely stringless. Large pkt., 10c;

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—Is an improved Wardwell's flat podded Kidney Wax, being very early and produces an abundance of very showy meaty pods. Large pkt., 10c;



Pencil Pod Wax.

Beans—Continued



Kentucky Wonder.

Pole or Running

2 lbs. for 100 hills, 6 seeds each; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

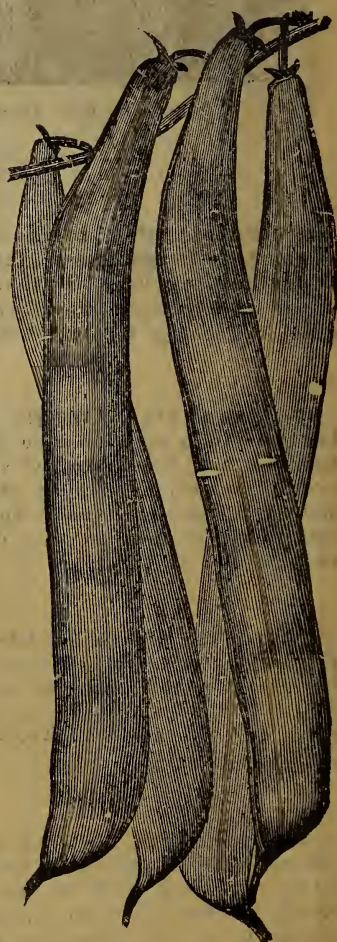
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This new yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake. The pods are long, thick and fleshy, meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich buttery flavor. Large pkt., 10c;

KENTUCKY WONDER—This reliable green-podded quite stringless variety is the most prolific and best pole bean to plant for "snaps." It will set pods during the hottest weather, and will continue to bear if the Beans are gathered as fast as they come to a suitable size, until the frost kills the vines. Ours is the true Round Pod stock. Large pkt., 10c;

LAZY WIFE—This sort is very popular in many localities; as its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods can be secured at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or corn. Large pkt., 10c;

CUT-SHORT OR CORN HILL—An old variety very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical stringless and of excellent quality. Large pkt., 10c;

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—One of the most popular pole beans ever known. They are vigorous growers, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of 4 to 6, with 5 or 6 beans in pod. Large pkt., 10c;



Lazy Wife

BEETS

CULTURE—The soil for Beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. When the plants are large enough thin them out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills. The early turnip varieties are ready for the table in from 50 to 60 days from sowing seed.



EDMOND'S TURNIP—Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red, flesh dark, and sweet flavor, good marketable size, and matures early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well known standard variety; rich, deep, blood-red color. Pkt., 5c.

ECLIPSE—Has become exceedingly popular for its extreme earliness, possessing all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet. The roots are bright, glossy red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt., 5c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—One of the earliest beets in the market, a selection from the old market beet Early Egyptian, retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is dark red, almost black in color; and of finer quality than

the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smooth. The most desirable sort of beets for early market. Pkt., 5c;

HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are about one-half as long as Long Blood, but weigh nearly as much. A very valuable variety for Winter, will keep better than any other. Pkt., 5c;

DETROIT DARK RED—An excellent blood turnip variety, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip, deep blood-red color; fine form, excellent flavor, and one of the best market gardeners' sort. Pkt., 5c;

Mangel and Sugar Beets

One ounce to one hundred feet drilled, two to three feet each way; 5 pounds per acre.

MANGEL and SUGAR BEETS—Make excellent feed for stock, and we cannot recommend too strongly the increased growing of these varieties. For the best results, seed should be sown early in April, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, and should be harvested before cold weather sets in, as the portion above the ground is killed by freezing temperatures. The roots are then gathered and stored in a place away from freezing weather, or they may be buried in the ground the same as Turnips.

MAMMOTH RED MANGEL—This variety (sometimes called JUMBO) is perhaps the most universally used Beet, and deserves the popularity. It forms extremely large, long, straight roots, making it yield exceptionally heavy. Pkg. 5c.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Is one of the best Mangels for cattle feeding; is of oval shape; rich, golden skin and white flesh. Pkg. 5.

SWISS CHARD LUCULLUS—The leaves are used extensively for greens, Spinach. The stems can be used as Asparagus. Is a healthful food and should be eaten plentifully. Pkt., 5c;

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—PARIS MARKET

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in February and March and treat same as cabbage. 1 oz. for about 2,000 plants; 2 oz for an acre. Pkt., 5c;



Mammoth Red Mangel.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.

One oz. for 2,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed in beds to transplant one acre. Ready for the table in from 100 to 160 days from seed, according to varieties.

To market gardeners generally no vegetable is of greater importance than the cabbage, and to many growers the success or failure of this crop means gain or loss for the year. You cannot afford to take any risk in buying seed. Our cabbage seed is the best that can be grown, raised only from carefully selected, solid heads.



may be cut in succession for several weeks, and we recommend it as the best pointed head variety. Pkt., 5c.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—Only a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield; much larger and not so pointed. Uniformly large and solid. A great favorite with gardeners because of its large size and fine quality. Pkt., 5c.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—This variety is about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being about double the size; it may be classed as one of the best large early cabbages. Pkt., 5c.

Early Flat or Round Varieties

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Excellent second early, sure-heading, reliable cabbage. Pkt., 5c.

ALL HEAD EARLY—The deep, nearly round heads are remarkably solid even if only half matured and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is one of the best of all early Cabbages. If sown about the 20th of July and put away when two-thirds grown (put head up), the heads will come out as "hard as bullets" in the spring. Pkt., 5c.

ALL SEASONS—Also called Henderson's Succession. Heads large, round, solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts, remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Pkt., 5c.

Early Pointed or Oblong Varieties

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head for an early sort, small outside foliage and its uniformity in producing a crop. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and

Late Varieties

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—This is by far the best, largest and surest red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt., 5c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and of the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none. Pkt., 5c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LATE—Is a fall variety grown by East St. Louis and Kansas City gardeners; seldom fails to make a good crop. Good-sized heads, round, but usually somewhat flattened. Can be cut earlier than any main crop sort; it continues to grow long after other sorts have matured, even after maturing it will stand for weeks without bursting; and is one of the very best keepers. It is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use, and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Paacket 5c.

Cabbage—Continued



COPENHAGEN MARKET.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—This earliest large round-headed variety was developed through careful selection by one of the best growers in the celebrated Danish Cabbage country. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, but produces much larger, heavier heads, averaging ten pounds each, very solid although small cored, and of excellent quality, is ready for the market before the hot weather sets in, and has taken the lead of earliest round-headed varieties. The leaves are always tightly folded, permitting close planting. Pkt., 5c.

SHORT STEM DRUM HEAD LOUISVILLE—Round, flattened at the top, uniform in shape and size. Has a very short stem, grows very compact, the leaves all turning in to form the head; we believe it to be one of the finest strains for fall use. Pkt., 5c

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—An improved large drumhead strain which is pronounced by the gardeners to be one of the finest strains of late cabbages. Heads very large and heavy, never failing to make solid, uniform heads in size and color. Pkt., 5c

SURE HEAD—Rightly named Sure Head, never failing to make a remarkably fine, solid, round head with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for main crop and uniform in size and color, Packet 5c.

DUTCH WINTER OR DANISH BALL-HEAD—The heads are of medium size, averaging a weight of eight pounds, are solid and deep and of fine white color. It is very hardy, will stand drouth, heat or excessive moisture and keep better than any other sort. The heads being just as perfect and solid when taken up in the spring as when they were put away in the fall. Pkt., 5c

HOW TO GET SMALL SEEDS TO GROW IN HOT DRY WEATHER

Laying boards over the rows where small seeds are sown will conserve the moisture and bring up almost any seeds, even though the weather is hot and dry. After the seeds sprout and make their appearance, raise the boards an inch or so above the surface to the ground, to give light and air, supporting them at the ends with little cross sticks until the plants get sufficient growth and strength to withstand heat. If it is hot and dry, the boards can be raised to a height of two or three inches until the plants become thoroughly established.

CARROTS

CULTURE—Sow seed in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep. One ounce for about 100 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre in rows, 18 inches apart to 3 inches, thinned out in the row.

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and deserves to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.



Chantenay.

LONG ORANGE—A standard field variety, very desirable for stock, but also used for table. Pkt., 5c;

HALF LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Pkt., 5c;

CHANTENAY—A valuable strain of half-long, which is large at the shoulder; stump rooted. Finest for market, family and stock. Yields well; easy to dig. Pkt., 5c;

OX HEART—One of the most valuable for family or market use. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, of beautiful shape and rich orange color, extra fine quality and very productive; in fact, it is an ideal summer variety in every respect. Pkt., 5c;

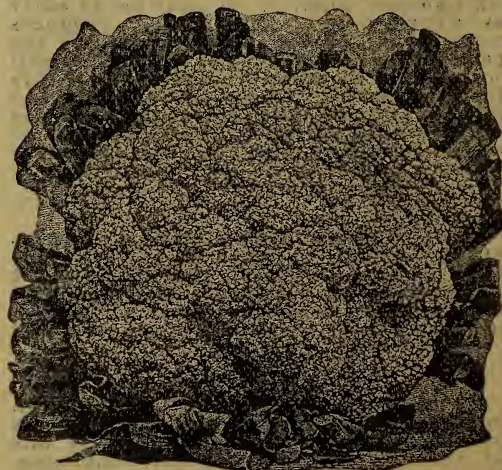
BELGIAN CARROTS—Yellow Belgian—Pkt., 5c;
Long White Belgian—Pkt., 5c; Used for stock feeding.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—One ounce for about 2,000 plants, 2 oz. per acre; transplanted like cabbage and when heading tie the leaves on the top together to protect the crown from exposure to the sun and rain.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves, thus allowing plants 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt., 15c;

EXTRA EARLY ERFURT—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form good size, symmetrical heads of flowers. Pkt., 15c;



CHICORY—Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee. Pkt., 10c;

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads. Pkt., 15c, ,

CRESS—Double curled or pepper-grass. Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt., 5c;

will remain green and fit for use all winter. Pkt., 5c;

COLLARDS (Georgia)—Headless variety—winter. Pkt., 5c;



Broad Leaf Corn Salad

CORN SALAD—Broad Leaved—Also called Feticus or Lambs' Lettuce—A small, refreshing salad, used as a substitute for lettuce during the winter and spring months. It may be sown very early in the spring when it will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It is usually sown in the fall. For winter use sow shallow in rows, one foot apart, during August or September. When winter approaches, put on a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and

WATER CRESS—Hardy perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt., 5c;

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A HOT-BED

MAKING THE FRAME

If it can be done, the hotbed should be given a southern exposure so that all the sunlight possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3x6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter, or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at a small cost. It is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide, and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed rain and secure the full benefit of the sun.

PREPARING THE MANURE

Fresh horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and restacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heap. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground, making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkful carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact; now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all sides. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used

CARE OF THE BED

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong stalky plants with healthy, dark-green leaves. If the air is not given regularly the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out.

CELERY

One ounce for about 3,000 plants, 4 oz. per acre, in open ground seed bed.

CULTURE—For early celery sow in March in hotbed. For winter use sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture. This should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about three feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich, well-manured soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow to secure proper bleaching.

WHITE PLUME—Is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing the earth up with a hoe, the work of blanching is complete. The stalks and inner portions of its leaves and heart are a pure white. Pkt., 10c;

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—One of the standard sorts for early market use. When matured the inner stems and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Crisp, requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Pkt., 10c;

TURNIP-ROOTED

GIANT PRAGUE—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt., 10c;



White Plume.



Celery or Turnip Rooted
Celery.
Giant Prague.



Golden Self-Blanching.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 200 hills. One-fourth bushel will plant one acre in hills or drills. Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For succession, plant every two weeks in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out three plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. In an average season from planting to first fair picking is from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

EARLY VARIETIES

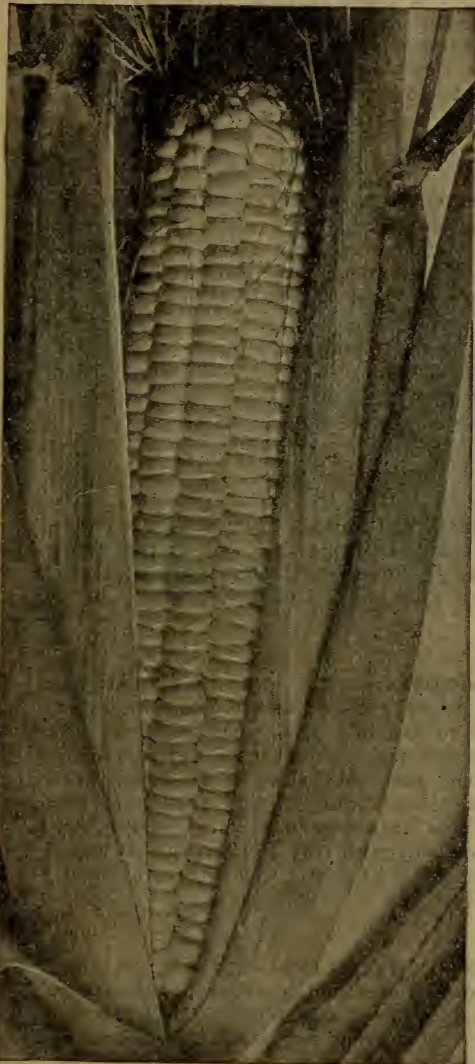
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not a sweet corn, is a tender, white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; mature within sixty days. Large pkt., 10c;

EARLY ADAMS—Same as above, but not as early, and has larger ears. Large pkt. 10c

EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early and excellent sweet corn, ear large and eight-rowed; uniform in size. large pkt., 10c;

Sweet Corn—Continued

GOLDEN BANTAM—Extremely hardy, can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, thus producing the earliest supply. Ears 7 inches long, with 8 rows of grains, which are a goldenyellow when ready for use. Can be planted thickly, and every stalk should have from 2 to 3 perfect ears. pkg. 10c.



Early Champion

EARLY CHAMPION—The Earliest Large Sweet Corn Grown.

This new variety is without question the earliest large sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. Ears very large; in fact, many of the ears grow fully as large as Evergreen. It is 10 and 12 rowed and pure white in color, very sweet, tender and full of milk, large pkg. 10c; lb.,

EARLY EVERGREEN—Large ears, about 8 inches long and 12 to 16-rowed, and identical in flavor with the famous Stowell's Evergreen, being ten days earlier. It remains green a remarkably long time, the kernels retaining the same sweetness and tenderness characteristic of Stowell's. large pkg., 10c;

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES

OLD COLONY—Also called Landreth's Sugar. This variety differs from the Evergreen in that it is a little sweeter and richer in quality, but does not remain so long in use. Stalks about six and one-half feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. The planter may be sure of a great number of marketable ears and as great weight of corn per acre as can be produced by any variety largepkg., 10c

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN—A late, fine variety, producing the largest ears of any sweet pkg., 10c;

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing two good ears to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are placed irregularly of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. large packet, 10c;

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and best varieties; grains black when ripe; but when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white. Pkg., 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The late standard crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied until October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary. . large pkg., 10c;

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seed in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. Slug shot sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not; if left to ripen on the vines, their productiveness is destroyed.

One ounce for 50 hills; one or two lbs. in hills, per acre. Earliest varieties ready for table in 50 to 55 days from seed. Main crop 65 to 75 days.



DAVIS PERFECT

DAVIS PERFECT—This variety, as its name implies, is a perfect type; combining shape, color and productiveness. In color a dark, glossy green, shape slender and symmetrical, with an average length of ten or twelve inches, splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut. Pkt., 5c;

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—Fruit straight and handsome with crisp, tender flesh and makes good pickles when young. Pkt., 5c;

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—One of the finest for forcing; comes early and is very productive. Excellent for pickling. Pkt., 5c;

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Is one of the most profitable cucumber for the market gardener. An early and productive variety, long, straight, and of rich, deep green color throughout. Pkt., 5c;

EARLY CLUSTER—Matures early, bears in clusters near the root; color, pale green. Packet, 5c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—We have a superior strain of the well known Long Green; it being uniform, long, straight, smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c;

KLONDIKE—This most excellent variety is of recent introduction and destined to become the most popular sort in cultivation. The fruits are of large, uniform size, most handsome appearance and delicious quality. In addition to this it comes into bearing very early, continuing through the season until killed by frost. Pkt., 5c;

BOSTON PICKLING—A distinct variety which has attained a great popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long and a great producer. Pkt., 5c;

JAPANESE CLIMBING—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habits, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. It is well adapted for pickling as well as slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or fence will be apparent to all. Pkt., 5c;

EGG PLANT

One oz. for 1,000 plants, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for an acre, 3 ft. each way.

Start in hotbeds, or boxes in the house, in February or March, and keep warm; transplant, when all danger of frost is past, into a rich loamy soil. If troubled with bugs, dust lightly with Sure Shot or Bug Death.

IMPROVED NEW YORK—Best variety in cultivation, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and a deep purple color; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10c;



Black Beauty.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because



of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hotbed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt., 10c.

ENDIVE



Green Curled

One oz. for 15 feet, drill, will produce 3,000 plants.

GREEN CURLED—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which branch and furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months. Pkt., 5c;

KALE OR BORECOLE

DWARF GREEN GERMAN—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and makes splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as cabbage. For spring sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt., 5c

KOHL RABI

Kohlrabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. Set plants eight inches apart; treat as cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Dwarf, small, early, bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small; the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c:



LEEK

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to four inches apart, or sow thinly in seed bed and when the plants are about three inches high transplant six inches apart in rows two feet apart.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other sort; it is hardy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c

LETTUCE

HANSON—Heads green outside and white inside; grows to a remarkable size; very solid and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varietes. Pkt., 5c.

BIG BOSTON—Identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market, but is double the size. It is about one week later but its solidity and greater size makes it a most valuable sort. Most desirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. Popular with market gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, which are crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c.



Big Boston

CULTURE—The early sowing may be made under glass in January or February, keeping the plants thin and admitting plenty of air every fine day. For a succession, outside, sow every two weeks, as soon as the ground is open, in drills two feet apart, covering the seeds about one-quarter of an inch deep and thinning out to six to eight inches in the row. For a cut salad, sow thicker and do not thin out. They do best in a rich and moist soil.

One ounce for 125 feet of drill will produce about 3,000 plants. Three pounds plant an acre. Fit for use in 3 or 4 weeks, marketable size, 60 to 65 days from seed.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—One of the best early sorts for market. Leaves beautiful, crimped, dark green, tender and crisp. Does not form a head. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c;

PRIZE HEAD—It forms a large loose head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hardy. Pkt., 5c;



GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—A distinct variety. Seed black. As a forcing lettuce this undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Leaves medium size, light yellowish green color; much crimped and frilled. Of very upright growth, with loose cluster of leaves; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of rapid growth, retains its freshness long after cutting. Pkt., 5c;

DENVER MARKET—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; forms large loose heads; light green color and is slow to go to seed; leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. As a bed Lettuce it can be cut several times from the same sowing, is a good fall variety and can stand light night frosts very well. Pkt., 5c;

MAY KING—For early spring planting in the open ground it is unequaled. Very hardy; the plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Color, outside, light green tinged with brown, the inner leaves are bright yellow. The heads are solid and will carry well to market, they weigh from 12 to 16 ozs. Pkt., 5c;

UNRIVALLED—(Seed White)—An improved Big Boston. Can be sown all through the year. Stands heat well, is crispy, tender, solid, and good shipper. Packet, 5c.

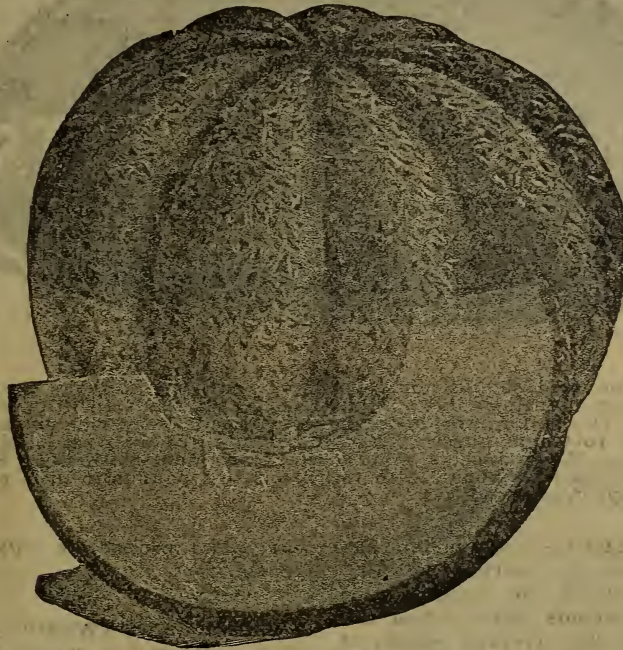
WONDERFUL—Heads very large and heavy. Packet, 5c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Like the Curled Simpson, this variety does not form a head, but it differs from that variety in being much lighter in color, the leaves being nearly white and attaining nearly double the size. Stands the summer heat well and is especially adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c;

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and to throw out branches.

One ounce to sixty hills. Two to three pounds in hills 6x6 ft. apart for an acre. Earliest varieties in 90 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days.



Rocky Ford.

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM—A splendid orange-fleshed melon, with dark green skin. Large oval-shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. Pkt., 5c;

BURDELL GEM—This Rocky Ford Musk Melon, with golden meat, weighs about 2 lbs. each, and is exceptionally fine in flavor and depth of meat. Pkt., 5c;

IMPROVED EARLY HACKENSACK—In shape and color similar to the old Hackensack, the only difference being its earliness, at least ten days earlier, nutmeg shape, heavily netted and light green flesh of very delicious taste. Pkt., 5c;

ROCKY FORD NETTED ROCK—This is the earliest musk melon of the Rocky Ford type; is about ten days earlier than the old-fashioned, well-known Rocky Ford; a good distance shipper, having an extra thick skin, which answers the same purpose on it as a paper wrapper does on fancy fruit. Flesh a beautiful green, sweet, crisp and juicy to the rind; by sugar-test the sweetest musk melon ever grown; prolific bearer and vines free from rust or blight. Pkt., 5c;

BANANA—A very long melon of easiest culture. Flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color. Pkt., 5c;

NETTED NUTMEG—We consider this one of the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of a high flavor. Pkt., 5c;

EMERALD GEM—This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick, and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The veins are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 5c;

WATERMELONS



CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation. One ounce for about 12 to 15 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills per acre. Ready from 90 to 140 days from seed.

FORDHOOK EARLY—"This melon has proven itself to be the earliest of all." From seed planted on the tenth day of May, large, ripe melons were picked the last week in July. The average weight of the melons was thirty-five pounds each—a size rarely attained by any other extra early melon under favorable conditions. The outer color is a uniform medium green, seeds white; flesh is bright red and very sweet. Owing to the thin rind it is only a good melon for local trade and home garden. Pkt., 5c;

SWEET HEART—Is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular. Skin very bright, beautifully mottle green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Pkt. 5c.

HALBERT HONEY—A new, exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon of beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind is so thin and brittle that it will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy,

early and productive. Pkt., 5c;

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—An entirely distinct watermelon which is early, large, handsome, heavy, long keeper, bright color, excellent quality, ripening in the remarkably short time of 65 to 80 days after planting and weighing under ordinary cultivation from 40 to 60 lbs. each. Inside is a brilliant red, outside a rich, dark green. Many will measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Pkt., 5c.

ALABAMA SWEET—Is a large and beautiful shaped melon, and the skin is tough and is not injured by handling, nor in shipping. It is one of the best and sweetest sorts ever grown. It is well adapted to the North, because it is not as late as many of the other large varieties. Every garden should have a supply. Pkt., 5c;

KOLB GEM—The most profitable sort to grow for shipping long distances. Vines of small size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, light green. Flesh bright red, extending within half an inch of the outer rind, which is very hard. Always solid, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c;

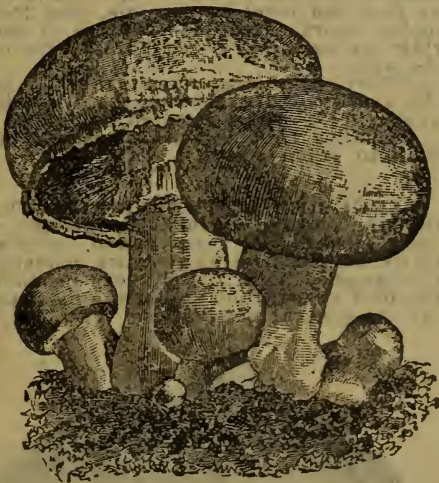
**Rattle Snake**

GEORGIA RATTLE SNAKE—Ranks among the largest sorts and is a good shipper for long distances. Fresh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt., 5c;

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest melons grown. An excellent keeper, skin beautifully striped and black and light green; red flesh, solid and finely flavored. Pkt., 5c:

MUSHROOMS

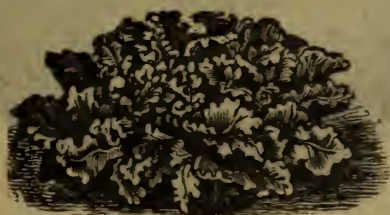
LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE SPAWN—Mushrooms may be grown in any place where conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable. A shed, cellar or cave may be utilized to advantage for this purpose. It is essential that the temperature be maintained from 53 to 60 degrees F., and that the moisture be properly regulated. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to the old style varieties and much better results can be obtained from its use. The bricks should be broken into pieces about two inches square and planted from ten inches to a foot apart. With every order of 10 or more bricks of mushroom spawn we send free of charge complete instructions for mushroom culture. Bricks weigh from 16 to 20 ounces. A brick will spawn ten square feet of bed. With Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn it is impossible to raise poisonous mushrooms. Per brick, 30c.

**MUSHROOMS**

MUSTARD

WHITE ENGLISH—Most desirable for salad and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c;

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Is a true curled leaf variety; produces plants which form enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c

**Southern Giant Curled.**

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost has passed, in drills or in hills, 18 to 24 inches apart; cultivate same as corn. The pods can be dried for winter use.

1 oz. sows 50 feet of drill.

DWARF GREEN—Plants of dwarf, stocky growth, wonderfully prolific and mature pods are ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall varieties. Pods 3 to 4 inches in length and heavily ridged. Pkg. 5c

WHITE VELVET—A valuable variety characterized by its round, smooth pods, free from ridges and seams. It is the most prolific Okra now offered, bearing 16 to 20 remarkably white pods per stalk; all well filled with tender, well flavored fruit, rich in mucilaginous properties. Dried in the shade the pods can be used for soups at any time. Pkt., 5c;

LONG GREEN POD—Dwarf plant producing pods of unusual length often 10 inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkt., 5c;



Okra White Velvet

ONIONS

CULTURE—A strong, deep, rich and loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order harrow it thoroughly and make as fine and level as possible, sow thinly in drills one-fourth inch deep and fourteen inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but do not ridge up to the growing bulbs. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

There is no crop more generally grown than the Onion and no vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence on the crop. Our stock is carefully grown from choice selected bulbs and is unsurpassed in quality and vitality.

Quality first and price after is our motto and in no place is it more appreciated than in onion seed.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purple red, form round, somewhat flattened, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, mild flavor, very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c.



Southport Red Globe

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—This improved variety is pronounced by many growers as the very best strain in cultivation. It is a Globe variety large in size, uniformly perfect in shape and the largest cropper. It is also the most reliable for bottoming and one of the best keepers of all American Onions, a splendid market or table onion. Pkt., c.

YELLOW DANVERS—A fine variety of medium size, flat onion, mild flavor and very productive, ripens early and is a good keeper. Pkt., 5c

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A fine productive variety of medium size, globular, skin of a beautiful silver yellow color; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The yield per acre from seeds is very often six hundred bushels. The Yellow Globe Danvers is the most popular and one of the most profitable of all onions to grow for market. Pkt., 5c

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the handsomest onions grown and rapidly taking the lead in our market; a large yielder, mild in flavor, clear white skin and in every way to be recommended, one of the best varieties to sow for early bunching. Pkt., 5c

We pay postage on all Garden Seeds at catalogue price, except on Beans, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets.

RED BERMUDA—Very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones. Pkt., 5c

WHITE BERMUDA—Mild flavor; white in color; otherwise same as the Red. Pkt., 10c;



WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—A large flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onions, and for pickling purposes no other onion on the market will surpass it. It is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not plant more than one variety. Pkt., 5c.

PRIZE TAKER—This is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stands. The outside skin is of a rich straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. They bottom well, are free from stiff necks and produce enormously. You cannot afford to do without them. Pkt., 5c.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An enormously large flat onion resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt., 5c.



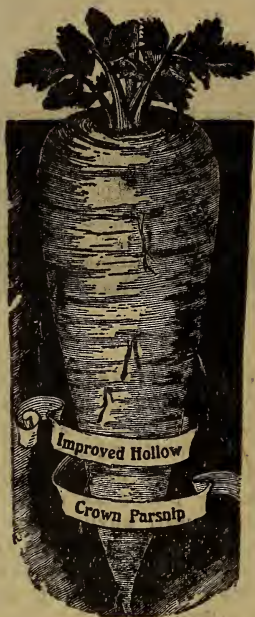
Mammoth Silver King Onions

ONION SETS

	Pound
Red Bottom Sets.....	20c
Yellow Bottom Sets.....	20c
White Bottom Sets.....	25c
Winter Top or Egyptian Onion Sets (ready Aug. 1st).....	15c

Write for special prices on large lots. Prices variable; top sets, 28 lbs. per bushel, bottom sets, 32 lb. per bushel.

PARSNIPS



GUERNSEY—Roots short and tapering and has very smooth, clean skin. Pkt., 5c;

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—Best variety for general purposes; extremely smooth and even and of fine flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt., 5c;



Parsley—Moss Curled

CULTURE—They do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills 15 inches apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation and thin the plants six or eight to the foot.

One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills per acre, 2 to 3 feet apart thinned to 2 inches.

PARSLEY

DOUBLE CURLED OR MYATT'S GARNISHING—No variety is more attractive when well grown; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5c;

MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED—The leaves finely cut and curled of dark green color. Extra one for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c;

PEAS

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska, may be planted very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep.

One lb. for forty feet of drill, two to three bushels to the acre.

All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.



Thomas Laxton

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. large pkt., 10c;

FIRST AND BEST—This is our standard Extra Early Smooth Pea and market gardener's favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height, pods long and well filled and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. large pkt., 10c;

GRADUS—This is the most attractive Pea of recent years, its large, handsome pods resembling Telephone in shape and size, well filled with large peas, ripening the earliest, and is certain to be eagerly sought. Habit vigorous, very quick to germinate and push to maturity, foliage large, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, height three feet. large pkt., 10c;

THOS. LAXTON—The only rival of the famous Gradus—as a long-podded, extremely wrinkled pea—and in some respects even better—the growth is identical, but the pods are square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they present a more attractive appearance on the table. The crop ripens only three to four days after Gradus. large pkt., 10c;

SECOND EARLY

LAXTONIAN—This is called the "Dwarf Gradus," and well describes it. It produces the largest pods of all extra early Dwarf Peas, yet is only a few days later than any of the early varieties. The quality is superb and this variety bids fair to become a standard for home and market. pkt., 10c;

CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE—Very productive, of fine quality and excellent sugary flavor, vine growing about 18 inches. Pods grow very large and closely packed. large pkt., 10c;

AMERICAN WONDER—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with

well filled pods of exceedingly sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. large pkt., 10c;

PREMIUM LITTLE GEM—This variety is a little larger growing than the American Wonder, the height being usually from ten to fifteen inches, is more branched, bears larger pods, of excellent flavor, and one of the very best dwarf wrinkled peas for general use. Almost as early as the American Wonder. Post-paid, large pkt., 10c;.

Peas—Continued



Gradus, or Prosperity.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and while it may not always be quite so early, by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. large pkt., 10c;

LATE VARIETIES

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality.

large pkt., 10c;

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, pods large, a prolific bearer, and both Marrowfat sorts can be used the same as Canada Field Peas as a green hay or fertilizer crop. large pkt., 10c;

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—A round, blue pear with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequaled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Large Pkt., 10c;

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North for dairy cows and for hogs they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows, the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other

crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasturage is usually short. As fertilizer Field Peas should be plowed under when the pods begin to ripen. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

Write for Prices.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—An early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. Is a favorite for use as pickles or in its crude state. Pkt., 5c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slim, pointed pod and when ripe of a bright red color. Very strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c.

RUBY KING—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper of mild flavor; the fruit a bright ruby red. It can be sliced for salads or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt., 5c.

CHINESE GIANT—Is early in ripening and productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. The flesh is extremely mild and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 5c.

RUBY GIANT—As a result of crossing Chinese Giant and Ruby King this variety combines the enormous size of the Chinese



Ruby King

Giant and the graceful, elongated form of Ruby King, being longer than the former variety, larger round than the latter. With bright, clear red color if matured, and mild flavor, delicious and sweet. The plant is vigorous in growth, stocky, well branched and prolific. Pkt., 5c

PUMPKIN

One ounce to 10 to 15 hills, three pounds to an acre in hills 8x8 feet apart thinned out to 3 good plants, two pounds if planted in corn.

SMALL SUGAR—Very prolific, fine grained and sugary, used extensively for table use, also for stock. Pkt., 5c;

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Grows pear-shaped, medium sized, a little ribbed; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle. Pkt., 5c;

CASHAW OR CROOK NECK—Splendid for table use or stock feeding, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c;

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pumpkins grown, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c;

JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c;

CONNECTICUT FIELD—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn to good advantage; varies in shape; largely used for stock winter feeding. Pkg. 5c.



Connecticut Field

RADISH

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. One to three inch thinned out in the rows.



SPARKLER WHITE TIP.

FRENCH BREAKFAST — A Medium sized radish, half long stump rooted, small top, quick growth and tender. Excellent variety for the table. Pkt., 5c;

EARLY SCARLET BUTTON—As its name indicates, a small, round, red radish of very fine flavor, crisp and tender. A favorite with gardeners for its remarkable earliness. Pkt., 5c;

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth, mild and crisp when young. Pkt., 5c;

SPARKLER—SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, white tipped. Recommended to gardeners as an excellent early and also a splendid variety to sow late in the summer for fall use. It is very attractive looking and always a good seller on the market. Pkt., 5c;

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Fully ten days earlier than Long Scarlet, shape not quite so long. An excellent forcing or early market sort. Color scarlet, fine flavor. Pkt., 5c;

RADISHES—Continued

EARLY WHITE TURNIP, ALSO CALLED PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—A white turnip-shaped radish of extra fine quality. Its short top and rapid growth make it most suitable for growing under glass, in frames or boxes, as well as for early sowing in the open ground. Pkt., 5c.

CHARTIER—Although too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild-flavored. Pkt., 5c,

CRIMSON GIANT—This new variety, introduced some time ago, differs radically from all other existing sorts. Its roots attain more than double the size of those of other globe varieties, without becoming pithy or hollow. The new Giant develops roots 6 or 7 inches around, weighing over an ounce, their pure white flesh remaining firm, crisp and of mildest flavor. The roots are almost perfect globes, of a deep crimson color. Pkt., 5c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—This radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape; white color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white, crisp, brittle and of rapid growth. Pkt., 5c;

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c;

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A new variety having the following characteristics: Extraordinary earliness, being fit for use in about twenty-five days after sowing; color remarkably bright, fiery scarlet, slightly tipped with white; fresh, crisp and tender. This is a choice radish; try it. Pkt., 5c;

WHITE ICICLES—The roots of this new radish grow about four inches long, are of transparent whiteness with short leaves, and makes its growth very quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c;

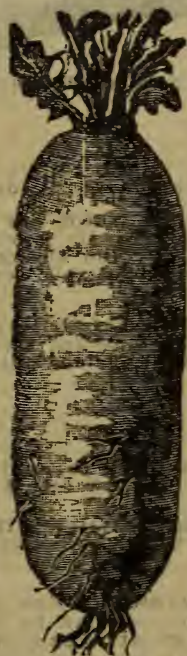
WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top shaped, two or three inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and pungent, but well flavored. Keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 5c;

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Form rather conical and smooth of bright rose color, flesh firm like Black Spanish, but more pungent; cultivate same as for that variety. Pkt., 5c;

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA—It is pure white, about one foot long and two to three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 5c;

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Oblong, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. Is sown earlier than fall turnips and should be stored in cellars for winter use. Pkt., 5c.



California Mammoth White Winter Radish.

RAPE

The young leaves are used as a salad, but its chief use is as a forage plant for green food. 20c lb.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

VICTORIA—Stalks very tall and large; skin thick and red-stained; pulp quite acid; very productive. Pkt., 5c;

LINNAEUS—A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant. Pkt., 5c;

SALSIFY

OR OYSTER PLANT



Salsify—Mammoth Sandwich Island.

One ounce to about 60 feet drill, 8 lbs. per acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c.

SPINACH

1 oz. for 100 ft. drill, 10 to 12 lbs. in drills, 15 lbs. broadcast for an acre.

BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy Leaved—Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c

in any soil, rich or poor, without going to seed.

NEW ZEALAND—This new variety is entirely different from the true Spinach in that it thrives during the hot weather

The shoots are tender and of good quality, may be cut throughout the summer every few days, and a half dozen plants will support a good sized family. For winter use it can be boiled in salt water and canned like Tomatoes. Pkt., 5c.

SQUASH

1 oz. for 20 to 50 hills, according to size bush. 8 by 8 feet for running varieties

of seed; 3 to 5 lbs. to acre; 4x4 ft. for in hills.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP OR PATTY-PAN—Creamy white color; flat shape, smooth rind. Pkt., 5c.

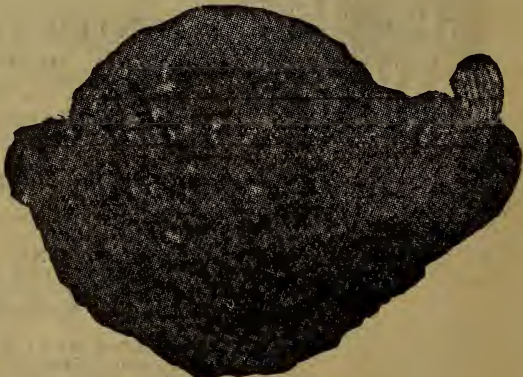
FORDHOOK—Fine grain very sweet and productive. Can be used at any time of their growth. Skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—It's the best summer squash and it is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market and private garden. Pkt., 5c.

WINTER VARIETIES

WINTER CROOKNECK—The most certain of any to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffer less from insects than any other sort. Pkt., 5c.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This seems to be by all odds, the best strain of Hubbard Squash we have ever grown. Some of its good points are large size, dark green, almost black color, all looking alike, and withal distinguished by a dense covering of knots ("warts"); thick fleshed, of first-class quality; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.



Chicago Warty Hubbard

TOBACCO

It is without any doubt that Tobacco can be successfully grown in the West of the same quality as the best Pennsylvania and Virginia product. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. Start in a hotbed in March and treat the same as tomatoes. Prices quoted below are post-paid.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—In many Northern states and in Canada this variety is a staple crop. Pkt., 5c.

HAVANA—From pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country com-

mands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt., 10c;

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used for the wrappers. Pkt., 5c.

WHITE BURLEY—Largely used for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this variety readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material. Pkt., 5c.

GOLD FINDER—A yellow Oronoko crossed on White Burley; has the shape and habit of the Oronoko. Especially recommended for Missouri and Kansas planters. Pkt., 5c.

SURE SHOT is good for driving off bugs on Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers, etc.

To grow choice vegetables you must have choice seeds. We have them.

TOMATOES

One ounce for about fifteen hundred plants; 2 oz. per acre. 4 to 5 feet each way.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March. Sow seed broadcast and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors. By trimming the plants if they grow too rank, it will help produce larger and more fruits.

DWARF CHAMPION—A valuable variety, entirely different from all other sorts in style of growth; being dwarf and compact, stands straight up with thick, short jointed stems, and on this account it is very valuable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave plenty of room to gather the fruit. An Extra Early sort, and, therefore, valuable to market gardeners, as the first tomatoes in the market always command the highest price. The fruit is purplish-pink color, round and smooth, greatly resembling the Acme; flesh very solid and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c;



Dwarf Champion

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—The earliest of the large purple sorts. Vine large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large,

uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin pink; flesh light pink and of an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c;

**Bonny Best**

BONNY BEST—The fruits of this desirable early sort are most attractive in shape and color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners whose trade demands fruits of beautiful shape and color. A very good variety for the early market and home garden. Pkt., 5c;

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—This is a very productive new variety, nearly as early as Sparks' Earliana, with thick solid fruits borne in large clusters, color bright scarlet and quality good. Pkt., 5c;

SPARKS' "EARLIANA"—Early tomatoes are invariably small in size. This valuable variety, originated by Geo. C. Sparks, of New Jersey, is not only extremely early, but is remarkable for its large size, handsome shape and beautiful bright red color. Its solidity and fine qualities are fully equal to many of the best late varieties. Extra early tomatoes are one of the most profitable crops for the market gardener. You will make no mistake by planting Sparks' Earliana. Pkt., 5c;

MATCHLESS—This is one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt., 5c;

JOHN BAER—An extra early very productive, yielding 50 to 100 fruits to a plant, is uniform and ripens evenly.

For home garden and also for shipping it is without equal and we can recommend it very highly. Pkt., 5c;

DWARF STONE—The fruit resembles the Stone, being bright red in color, very smooth, solid, fine quality. The plant, however, is very much dwarfer, more stocky, growing like Dwarf Champion, and requires very little staking. Foliage bright green, plant thrifty, and a good bearer for early crop and forcing in green houses. Pkt., 5c;

PONDEROSA—In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds in this tomato. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although large it is quite early. Best Tomato for home garden, as a few plants, if taken good care of, by trailing the plants on wire fence or stakes, will supply a family the whole season. Pkt., 5c;

Our **TOMATO SEED** has all been grown by Tomato Specialists, who plant for seed only. It is not as cheap as that from canning factories, but is **GOOD** and **RELIABLE** and will give satisfaction. Special prices to canners and large growers.

"TRUCKER'S FAVORITE"—Is one of the largest tomatoes grown, of a purplish red color, very solid, firm flesh, and quite smooth, a good keeper and not subject to rot or crack on the vines. It sells quicker and at better prices than any other variety offered at the same time. Quality the very best, and for cooking and slicing purposes it cannot be excelled. It is in every way a desirable variety for market gardeners, and we recommend it as the best mid-summer tomato. Pkt., 5c;



John Baer

ACME—The purple tomato, very popular in this market; fruit good sized and smooth; well filled and cuts hard and solid. Pkt., 5c.

TURNIPS



Purple Top White Globe.

1 oz. 250 ft. of drill; 1 lb. for one acre, 15 to 30 inches apart, 3 to 12 inches in the row, according to size of turnips after maturing in drills; 1 lb. broadcast.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Extra Early—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short, and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality; hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, fine grained and tender. Popular for garden or field culture. Pkt., 5c.

SEVEN-TOP OR FORRESTER—Winter Greens—Used for winter greens, does not produce a good bulb; desirable only for its tops. Pkt., 5c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Large, white, valuable alike for table and stock. Not so early as the flat sorts, but the largest yielder of any turnip on the list and is the leading variety on the Kansas City market. Pkt., 5c.



RUTABAGAS

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA—This is the largest and most productive Rutabaga in cultivation. Grows to a very large size and of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. It has an exceedingly short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange or amber color, with a handsome purple top. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET GERMAN—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than a white turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS—POSTPAID

Anise (Anis), used for seasoning and garnishing, both seed and leaves.....	5c
*Balm (Melisse), used for cooking purposes.....	5c
Varieties with a * are Perennials.	Pkt
Caraway (Kuemmel), seeds used medicinally and in bread, cheese, etc.....	5c
*Catnip, used medicinally.....	5c
Coriander (Korlander), seed and leaves used for flavoring.....	5c
*Dandelion (Loewenzahn), used in spring for greens, an excellent tonic.....	5c
Dill (Dill), seed and leaves are both used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc.	5c
*Fennel (Fenchel), seeds used for flavoring med. tea.....	5c
*Hoarhound, used as a tonic.....	5c
*Lavender (Lavendel), for oil and distilled water.....	5c
Marjoram (Marjoran), for seasoning meats, sausage, etc.....	5c
*Rosemary (Rosmarin), used medicinally.....	5c
*Sage (Salbei), used in medicine and for seasoning and dressing.....	5c
Summer Savory (Bohnenkraut), for flavoring.....	5c
*Sorrel (Sauerampfer), used for salad and sometimes cooked like Spinach....	5c



Annuals grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. **Biennials** generally bloom the first and second years and then die. **Perennials** bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely.

ASTERS—It seems scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such universally grown favorites as these, yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in recent years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated. The Asters described on following page are all of American origin, and our homegrown seed is the best it is possible to produce. We recommend the planting of a number of varieties, as no other annuals give so magnificent a display during late summer and fall months.

AGERATUM—One of the best of Summer-flowering plants grown from seeds. The plants start readily, grow rapidly and soon come into bloom, and when they begin to bloom they flower uninterruptedly throughout the season. During the hot, dry summer months there are no brighter or more freely producing flowers. Mixed pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)—Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 1 to 3 feet. Blooms the first season.

Majus—Tall mixed, pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—A favorite flower for bouquets, white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of blooms, through the summer, and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow, pkt., 5c.

GIANT COMET—Large double flowers, desirable for cutting. Mixed pkt., 5c.

HOHENZOLLERN—The finest type of the Giant Comet or Ostrich Feather type of Aster. Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer, more twisted and produced in greater abundance. Borne on



Asters.

long stems, they make cutflowers par excellence. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

BRANCHING ASTERS—Quite different in several respects from any Aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE (*Cardius Bermum*)—A rapidly growing, handsome climber, with handsome foliage and with a peculiar inflated capsule, from which the plant derives its name. Half-hardy annual. Height, 5 feet. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM (Apple and Pear Mixed)—Very curious rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which open when ripe, showing the seed and the blood-red interior. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM DOUBUE (*Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-Not*)—Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming dwarf, bushy plants, profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn. Double rose mixed, pkt., 5c. Improved camellian flowered mixed, pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Kornblume*)—well-known favorite, found in nearly every garden. Also known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, or Cornflower. It is not a pretentious plant, but will always charm by its simple beauty. Double mixed packet, 5c. Emperor William, blue, pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA—This has been a favorite for many years. Blooms from June until frost. If potted in the fall, and placed in a sunny window, will bloom all winter. All colors, mixed, pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPIS (*Coreopsis*)—These beautiful "Bright Eyes" are showy bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. Height, 2 feet. Bi-color, mixed, pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Dwarf plants, flowering profusely throughout the whole season; great favorites for beds, edging pots, borders, etc. Mixed annual sorts, pkt., 5c.



Candytuft



Cockscomb

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*)—Popular and beautiful, attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors rose, blue, white, etc. Height, 2½ feet. Double mixed, pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANthemum (*Hybridum Shasta Daisy*)—This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star shaped white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial, pkt., 10c.

Cinerarias are among the most showy and useful of winter flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subject to frost. *Maritima Candidissima*, pkt., 5c.

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*)—A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Double mixed, pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—The plant grows from four to six feet high, and is literally covered all through with shades of rose, purple, white, etc. Splendid for cutting, foliage feathery. *Hybrida* mixed, pkt., 5c.

COCKSCOMB (*Mammoth or Celosia*)—A lightly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb, some are feathered. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 foot. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Summer climbing annuals, 15 to 25 feet high, with delicate feathery foliage and star-shaped flowers borne in clusters, fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CANNAS—Cannas bloom freely the first year from seed. Flowers very largely, approaching Gladiolus in size, and of the most gorgeous colors. Excellent for bedding in masses. Soak the seed in hot water before sowing. Sown in February or March, will make flowering plants by July. Pkt., 5c.

COBEA—A fine rapid growing annual climber, with handsome foliage and large, beautiful, well shaped flowers. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or by a warm window in the house, in a rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. In sowing place the seed edge down, and do not water unless in a warm place, and the soil becomes very dry. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season and cover a large veranda. Pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Summer climbing annuals, 15 to 25 feet high, with delicate feathery foliage and star-shaped flowers borne in clusters, fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS (or Pinks)—The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form—blooming so profusely as to almost cover the plants uninterruptedly until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all annuals for summer flower gardens, and pot plants. Height about 1 foot.

China or India, finest double mixed, pkt., 5c.

Heddewiglii, choicest single mixed, pkt., 5c.

CARNATION—The finest of the dianthus or pink family. These lovely, fragrant flowers are in full bloom in about four months after sowing the seed. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots.



Dianthus Pink

The flowers are of high type, exquisitely sweet, fully 80 per cent perfectly double.

The range of color, marketing variegations and shadings are wonderful.

MARGUERITES—Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE DAISY—Will bloom the first summer, and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence blooming in April and continue to bloom during summer. They are not very particular as to soil, but should be grown where they have partial shade. Pkt., 10c.



Carnation



Bachelor's Button

FORGET-ME-NOTS (*Myosotis*)—The popular Forget-Me-Not, bushy plants, six to twelve inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. Blue, pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. *Digitalis*, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches. *Grandiflora*, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (*California Poppies*)—Beautiful and popular garden plant of easy culture, forming nice bushy plants 1 foot high. The large saucer-shaped flowers are produced numerous from spring to fall. Pkt., mixed, 5c.

DISH CLOTH, or LUFFA—The peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, tough and durable, makes a natural dish-rag. Pkt., 5c;

JOB'S TEARS — Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual. *Coix Lachrymae*, pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR—Very showy. Hardy annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of color and elegant habit of growth. Dwarf Rocket, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.



Eschscholzia



**Japanese
Morning
Glory**

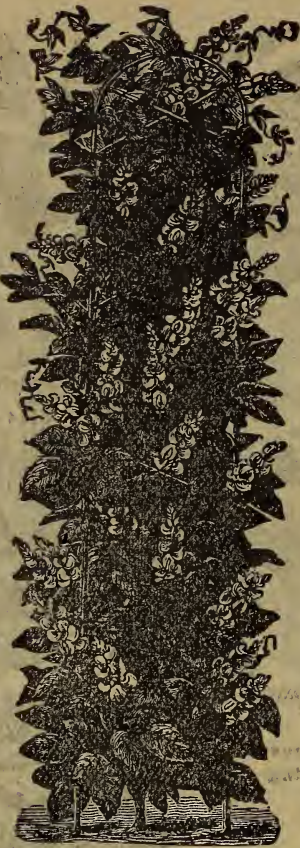
MARIGOLD—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with yellowish brown.

Marigold, double dwarf, French mixed, pkt., 5c.

Tall African, mixed, pkt., 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(Four O'Clock)—Beautiful summer blooming annuals of bushy habits, two feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of flowers of white, yellow, crimson striped. Splendid mixed. Pkt., 5c;

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—Some have silvery-white, marbled foliage, and all with large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully margined, of various colors. Giant fringed. Mixed, all colors, pkt., 5c;



Hyacinth Bean

HELIOTROPE—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early. **Lemoine's Giant Hybrid**, choice mixed, pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS—A variety of rare beauty; plants reach a height of two feet from seed sown early in the spring, and bloom profusely from August until frost. The large saucer-shaped flowers are a creamy white color. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet. Double mixed, per. pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN—(*Dolichos*) — The Egyptian or Hyacinth Bean annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. Height 10 feet. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c;

IPOMEA — Grandiflora — "The Moon Flower" or "Evening Glory." One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white, fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIUM or Tropaeolum—One of the showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants; not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions, and unsurpassed for garden decorations.

Tom Thumb, Double and Single, good mixed, pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant)—An annual with sweet scented, large, white, star-shaped flowers. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter. Two to 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtium

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of Pansies, any everyone, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. But to raise large Pansies the seed should be sown in August or September, in a cold frame or box, transplanted or thinned out, and protected during the cold weather by covering with a sash, loose straw or hay. Plants grown in this manner planted early in spring in a flower bed will produce giant flowers throughout the summer. By sowing the seed in spring it will produce only small flowers. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. We have the very finest imported seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. **Giant Mixture**, pkt., 10c. **Trimardeau**, mixed, pkt., 10c. **Common mixed**, pkt., 5c.

PHLOX—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October; its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half-dozen flowers grown for garden decorations. Height 13 inches.

Star of Quedlinburg, per pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii, **Grandiflora**, mixed, pkt., 5c.

POPPIES—This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the



Poppies

seeds where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well. **Single mixed**, pkt., 5c. **Double mixed**, pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA—Brilliant dwarf annuals, luxuriating in warm situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. Height $\frac{1}{4}$ foot. **Single**, finest mixed, pkt., 5c. **Double Rose**, mixed, pkt., 10c.

RICINUS—Are luxuriant, expansive foliage plants, all kinds mixed, pkt., 5c;

Ricinus Zanzibariensis—New Zanzibar, a giant, large leaved variety. Pkt., 5c;

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tube Tongue)—One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants about 18 inches high and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. **Mixed** pkt., 5c.

PETUNIA—Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular than these for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture. Produces showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial, they flower in a few weeks from the seed.

Hybrid, fine mixed, pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Inimitable, fine mixed, pkt., 5c.



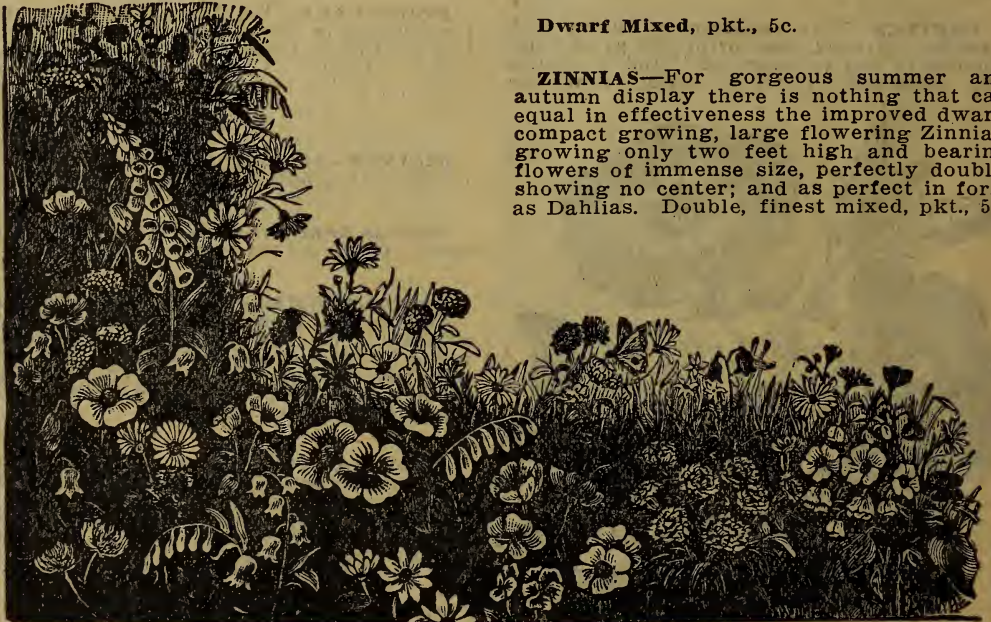
Phlox Drummondii



Wild Cucumber

STOCKS—(Ten Weeks)—These well known favorites require no description. The stocks of today are greatly superior to the old types, the flowers being much larger and extra double. Will bloom in open ground in ten weeks. Double large flowering, mixed, pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (or Mourning Bride)—Elegant cut flowers, keep long, are very handsome and the colors are exceedingly fine; some flowers are almost black. Pkt., 5c.



Wild Flower Garden

SWEET VIOLET—(Viola Odorata)—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for border or rock work. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. Soak seed 24 hours in water before sowing in light sandy soil. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN—Each packet contains a great variety of pretty flowers of easy growth. The mixture will be found to be both interesting and useful. Interesting because new flowers open daily "and you know not what a day may bring forth," and will convert any dreary spot into a wilderness of bloom and fragrance. Large pkt., 10c.

WISTARIA VINES—One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 feet. *Glycine Sinensis*, pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER—A very rapid growing climber which reaches a height of 20 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white sweet scented flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods, Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA—For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled, flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennial, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS—For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias, growing only two feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly double, showing no center; and as perfect in form as Dahlias. Double, finest mixed, pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS



GRANDIFLORA or ORDINARY VARIETIES

America. Bright red and white striped.
Apple Blossom. Crimson, pink and white, shaded.
Aurora. Orange; rose and white striped.
Black Knight. Deep maroon.

Blanche Burgee. Pure white.
Blanche Ferry. Rose and white
Captain of the Blues. Purple-blue.
Coccinea. Pure cerise (cherry-red).
Countess Cadogan. Blue.
Countess of Raenor. Lavender.
Dainty. White, with pink edge.
Dorothy Eckford. Large white.
Duke of Westminster. Purple.
Emily Henderson. White.
Folra Norton. Bright blue.
Florence Wright. White.
Helen Perce. Mottled blue on white.
Henry Eckford. Orange-salmon.
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Large; primrose.
Janet Scott. Bright pink and buff.
Jeannette Gordon. Rose and primrose.
Katherine Tracy. Pink.
King Edward VII. Bright red.
Lady Grisel Hamilton. Lavender.
Lord Nelson. Deep navy-blue.
Lottie Eckford. White, shaded lilac and blue.
Lovely. Deep pink, shaded to light pink.
Miss Willmott. Orange-pink.
Mrs. Collier. Primrose.
Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. Azure-blue.
Mrs. Walter Wright. Rose-purple.
Navy Blue. Indigo-blue and violet.
Othello. Deep maroon.
Princess Donna. Pink.
Prince Olaf. Bright-blue and white, striped.
Prince of Wales. Rose-crimson.
Queen Alexandra. Scarlet.
Queen of Spain. Buff-pink.
Queen Victoria. Light yellow.
Rose du Harri. Crimson and orange.
Salopian. Bright red.
Scarlet Gem. Bright scarlet.
Shasta. Pure white.
Stella Morse. Buff, tinted pink.
White Wonder. Double; white.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Price of all Spencer varieties: Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender.
Clara Curtis. Primrose.
Constance Oliver. Salmon-pink and buff.
Countess Spencer. Pure pink.
Florence Morse Spencer. White, with pink edge.
George Herbert. Rose-crimson.
Helen Lewis. Orange-pink.
King Edward Spencer. Pure red.
Margaret Madis. Azure-blue.
Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Buff and apricot-pink.
Othello Spencer. Deep maroon.
Thomas Stephenson. Bright orange-scarlet.
White Spencer. Pure white.

MIXTURE OF GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

All Colors, Mixed.

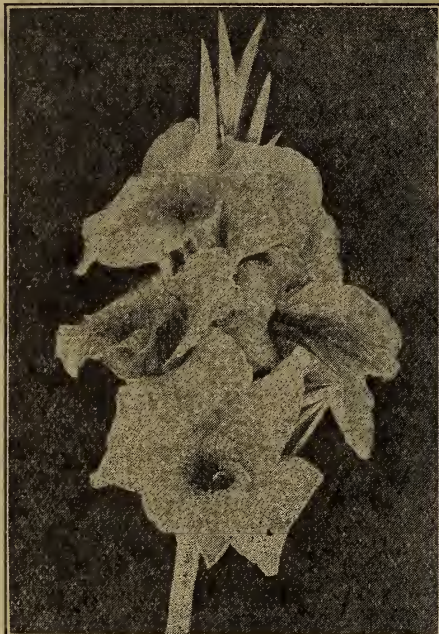
Eckford Hybrids, Mixed.

MIXTURE OF SPENCER VARIETIES

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

CANNAS

Of all summer bedding plants, Cannas are the tallest and bulkiest, and furnish the widest range of colors. Their foliage is of noble proportions, making a full, compact mass which serves to conceal the ground or background, and is of itself attractive in rich shades of green, bronze, red and chocolate. The surmounting flower trusses are uniformly large and free, brilliant with most of the colors and combinations known among flowers.



CANNAS

Suggestions for Canna Beds

For bedding, Cannas should be planted no less than 18 inches apart each way; and in circular beds, the tallest varieties should occupy the center, the medium heights next, finishing with a dwarf kind for the outside row. By consulting our descriptions, varieties may be selected according to desired heights, which range from 2½ to 8 feet.

All have green foliage unless otherwise specified. Prices on varieties listed below, 10c each; per doz. \$1.00. If by mail add 10c per doz.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH—Very deep crimson; fine individual blooms in large trusses; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with red; of large size and perfect form; 4 feet.

MME. BERAT—A first class pink bedder; 4 feet.

MME. CROZY—The popular golden-edged scarlet; 4 feet.

Common or Mixed Varieties

Not named. Each, 5c; 3 for 10c; 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. If by mail, add 10c per doz.

Orchid-Flowered Cannas

Of the many orchid-flowered Cannas introduced, those offered below are the most distinct and desirable. The habit of growth of all is remarkably vigorous, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet, while their flowers frequently measure over 6 inches across.

Price—Any of the following varieties, except where noted, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

ALLEMANIA—Pleasing dark salmon with golden markings.

AUSTRIA—Pure canary-yellow; fine large open flowers, with few reddish dots in the center of the two inside petals.

BURBANK—5 ft. Green foliage. The flowers are gigantic in size. Toward the inner part the petals show fine crimson spots; all the rest of the flower is of a rich canary-yellow.

ITALIA—Bright orange-scarlet, with broad golden-yellow border; the flowers are held well above the massive foliage.

KING HUMBERT—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers, with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure 6 inches in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich copper-bronze; 6 feet.

MRS. KATE GRAY—A gorgeous Canna; of intense scarlet, very often the large, rich, showy blossoms are streaked with orange. One of the most dazzling of the green foliage type.

PENNSYLVANIA—Intense vermillion-scarlet, overlaid with an orange sheen; foliage rich green.

GLADIOLAS

A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE VERY BEST GLADIOLAS GROWN

This class of summer flowering bulbs is doubly valuable for the brave field show of bloom, and for its generous supply of cut flowers. Gladiolus flowers last longer when cut than most any other flowers, and develop in water to a greater perfection than if left on the plant.

AMERICA—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut-flower. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

AUGUSTA—Lovely pure white with blue anthers. One of the most attractive white varieties. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

BARON HULOT—Rich, deep indigo blue. Besides being the only blue gladiolus known, it is a really very fine sort. 8c each; 75c per doz.

HALLEY—Delicate, salmon-pink, slightly roseate the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom. 8c each; 75c per doz.

MIXED ALL COLORS—Large flowering bulbs. 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

TUBEROSES

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL—Mammoth—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of April, or as soon as the ground becomes warm. Doz., 35c.

ROSES

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEAS or MONTHLY ROSES

Hybrid Tea Roses are the most valuable for outdoor planting when a permanent bed is desired. They will do well almost anywhere, but should have a deep, rich soil. A mulching of straw will greatly benefit them during the winter months.

We have listed only the choicest of the new and old varieties.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The largest and best of all hardy roses; a genuine ever-blooming rose. Color, rich crimson; with wonderfully sweet fragrance. 35c each.

METEOR—A remarkably fine rose; color very rich velvety crimson. 35c each.

HELEN GOULD—A charming rose. Color rosy crimson. Flowers large and perfectly double. 35c each.

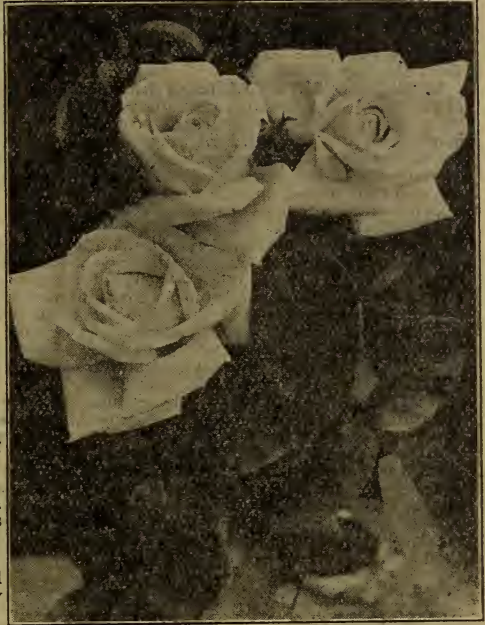
MADAM COCHET—A beautiful pink, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. 35c each.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose shaded with cerise pink; very large double and of superb form. 35c each.

C. SOUPERT—White Pink Center.—A free blooming rose, commencing when but three or four inches high, and never being without bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. 35c each.

TEPLITZ—One of the brightest colored roses grown, dark rich crimson changing to fiery red. Blooms continually. Makes nice pot plants. 35c each.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A beautiful rose with large pointed buds and very large full double flowers; color delicate creamy white; deliciously fragrant. 35c each.



WHITE AUGUSTA VICTORIA



AMERICAN BEAUTY.

JUBILEE—A very superior rose; pure red shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal, forming a coloring equalled by that of no other rose. 35c each.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT.—H. T.) Flower is larger, more double, and a more brilliant pink than the parent Killarney. It is also fragrant and blooms freely. A desirable addition to this famous family and a Rose that pleases everyone. Splendid as a cut-flower. 50c each.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY—A pure, paper white, free-flowering, large-sized Hybrid Perpetual. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the richest possible white, 35c each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Recognized as the most beautiful of climbing roses. Flowers are produced in large pyramidal clusters, thirty-five or forty in a cluster, nothing is more effective. 35c each.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Has the crimson color and the delightful fragrance of the bush American Beauty; grows to a height of 15 feet, and produces hundreds of perfect blooms at one time. 50c each.

Hardy Climbing or Rambler Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The Crimson Rambler is the most popular of the Rambler varieties. It begins to flower about the middle of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy out-door rose. May be grown in any position. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Properly classed as a climbing rose; sweet scented, hardy and vigorous; a profuse bloomer; flowers double, bloom in clusters of from six to ten, with crinkled petals; buds pointed. Color a beautiful shell pink, lasting a long time without fading. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER (Flower of Fairland)—A sport from the famous Crimson Ramblers, same climbing habits and hardness. Has immense trusses of bloom similar in color, but more brilliant and lasting. It blooms profusely on the young wood in its first year. It starts blooming in early spring and continues to bloom until late in the autumn. It is rightly termed perpetual bloomer. Each 25c; doz. \$3.50.

TAUSENDSCHEIN—Entirely distinct, not only in Ramblers, but in climbing roses generally. The individual flowers are very large for this type of rose, being fully 3 inches across and of a most elegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea. In color it is a most delightful shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses of from 10 to 15 flowers, each truss a veritable bouquet. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

WHITE RAMBLER—A worthy companion for the other Ramblers. Same in habit of growth, form and flowers. Perfectly hardy; flowers borne in good-sized clusters. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

YELLOW RAMBLER—This variety produces masses of flowers in large clusters. The color is a deep golden-yellow, with orange shadings in the center. Enormous lateral branches are produced which are densely clad with glossy green foliage that resists disease. Two-year plants, 35c.

Any of the following roses, each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

BABY RAMBLER AND POLYANTHA ROSES—A type of Roses which is very popular for bedding purposes.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—The very best bedding Rose in existence. It originated in Orleans, France, from a cross of the Crimson Rambler and a Polyanthus variety, and it may be called a perpetual blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler.

PINK BABY RAMBLER—Large clusters of brilliant rose flowers; the edges of the petals are wavy, giving it a peculiarly graceful form.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Pure white flowers, showing the yellow stamens very prettily.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

ALMOND—Very desirable for early flowering shrubs. White and rose. Each, 50c.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—Produces its large Camelia-like flowers from mid-summer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom. White, pink, red and purple. Each, 35c.

BARBERRY (Thunbergiana)—Dwarf, neat, and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold. Each, 35c.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Quince)—An old esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright coral red flowers; early in spring; very desirable for hedge. Each 35c.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Scented)—A handsome shrub; flowers purple, with an exquisite flower and wood fragrance. Each, 45c.

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—Early spring flowering shrub, with long, graceful spikes of white flowers from every bud or eye; handsome lawn shrub. Each, 35c.

DESMODIUM—A nice shrub; flower in September; has sweet pea shaped flowers; rose. Each, 35c.

FORSYTHIA (Viridissima)—Graceful drooping plant with bright yellow sprays of flowers. Each 35c.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDI-FLORA—Blooms profusely from July until frost, in immense white panicles, often measuring 10 to 12 inches, gradually changing to rose color. Each, 35c.

LILAC (Persian)—This variety is a native of Persia and grows from 4 to 6 feet high with small foliage and bright purple flower. Each 40c.

(Large Flowering White)—A beautiful variety with large panicles of pure white flowers. Considered the best white variety. Each 40c.

(Common)—The well-known old fashioned lilac, so often seen in gardens. The flowers are bluish purple and very attractive. Each 35c.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)—Vigorous growing shrubs, with fine pure white flowers, and bright handsome foliage. Each 35c.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—Used extensively for decorating. Flowers pure white, large balls frequently borne in clusters of five or six. Each, 50c.

WEIGELIA (Candida)—This is the best and most popular white variety. Of large size, erect and vigorous growth. Produces pure white flowers in June and July in great profusion. Each, 40c.

Eva Rathke—The very best red-flowered variety. A continuous bloomer. Each, 40c.

(Rosea)—A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers pink, rose and white. May and June. 40c each.

Spireas

ANTHONY WATERER—A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 30 inches in height; in bloom the entire summer and fall. 35c each.

(Billardi—Billard's Spirea)—Branches are erect crowned with narrow, dense spikes of rose colored flowers nearly all summer. 40c each.

(Bumalda)—A very handsome Japanese species of dwarf, compact habit. A mass of bright rose-colored flowers cover the plant during mid-summer and autumn 40c each.

PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—A favorite variety and one of the best; it is a beautiful shrub of medium size with double white flowers in May. 40c each.

THUNBERGII—One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs, with fine delicate foliage, and a profusion of small, white flowers in spring. 40c each.

VAN HOUTTEI—The grandest of all the white Spiraeas, it is of compact habit and a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of 20 to 30 white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping stems. 48c each.

Hedge Plants

(Hardy Northern)—The great hedging plant, conceded the best plant for hedging purposes. Remarkable for the beauty of its evergreen foliage and strong, regular symmetrical growth. Foliage dark green, very glossy and wax-like; hardy everywhere. Better than Boxwood. Larée plants, two years old, 10c each; 25 for \$2.00; 5 for \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy)—One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage. 25c each; doz. \$2.50.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Vine)—Clings to bark or walls; fern-like foliage, orange scarlet; trumpet-shaped flowers. 35c each.

CLEMATIS—For house fronts or pillar vines, nothing can surpass the Clematis in grandeur and in beauty.

JACKMANNI—Probably the most beautiful climber in cultivation, with rich, deep, velvety purple flowers. Three-year-old roots, each 50c.

HENRYI—A strong grower; flowers from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and pure white. Three-year-old roots, each 50c.

PANICULATA—One of the finest additions to our list of hardy climbers. 30c each.

(Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine)—A vine that will grow and flourish where nothing else will. 25c each; doz. \$2.50.

HONEYSUCKEL—(Halleana) White, sweet scented. 25c each; 3 for 65c.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Red and yellow, very fragrant; blooms all summer. Leaves tinged with reddish color. 25c each; 3 for 60c.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE; MARKET PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ALSIKE (or Swedish Clover)—It is suited to wet land and will produce a good crop where other clovers would fail.

SCARLET (or Crimson Clover)—Sow in August or September, when it will produce good fall and winter pasture and a crop of hay early in June.

JAPAN CLOVER—Is Chiefly recommended for grazing purposes.

SWEET CLOVER WHITE BLOSSOM—A hardy perennial Clover, being highly recommended for sowing on poor soil.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—It is one of the best pasture grasses for our climate and soil.

RED TOP—A valuable grass for moist soils.

GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly called German).

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

We have taken great pains to procure choice seed stock from our growers, which we offer at reasonable prices. Our seed corn will all be tested, so you can rely on good germination.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—90 Days—An early yellow Dent Corn, maturing in this climate in 90 days. An excellent corn for stock and is quite prolific, very often yielding two ears to the stalk. Deep, soft grain and small red cob.

ECLIPSE CORN—90 Days—This is one of the earliest and most prolific yellow corns ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small, red, deep grain, and will mature in 90 days.

IMPROVED LEAMING—100 Days—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are medium and of an orange yellow color and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy.

IOWA GOLD MINE—90 Days—Is very early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—120 Days—This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain makes it very superior for grinding into meal.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN—100 Days—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 100 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large, early yellow corn.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—100 Days—This is a large eared variety, combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, deep yellow kernel and red cob; grades "strictly yellow" in any market. It is very desirable for yellow cornmeal, and those desiring a large, yellow corn cannot fail to be pleased with it.





Have a Conkey Corner in Your Stable

There is nothing like being ready when one of your animals develops lameness, colic, cold or some other trouble that requires immediate treatment.

You can depend on CONKEY'S Remedies and Tonics to do what we claim for them, and if you have them handy you can save yourself a great deal of worry and needless expense. They are scientifically and carefully compounded—and were placed on the market only after an exhaustive study of various diseases has been made.

Like all Conkey preparations, there is NO FILLER in any Conkey Stock Remedy. It will pay you to have each of the following on your shelf all the time.

Roup Remedy.....	30c, 60c, \$1.20, 5 lb. can	\$7.00
Roup Pills.....	30c,	60c
Cholera Remedy.....	30c,	60c
Gape Remedy.....	30c,	60c
White Diarrhea Remedy.....	30c,	60c
Sorehead Remedy.....	30c,	60c
Lice Powder.....	15c,	30c, 60c
Lice Powder.....	12-lc. pail \$1.50, 25-lb pail	\$2.75
Lice Liquid.....	1-qt. 50c, 2-qt. 75c, 1-gal. \$1.25, 5-gal.	\$5.50
Head Lice Ointment.....	15c,	30c
Lice Fix.....	30c,	60c
Poultry Tonic.....	30c,	60c
Pails 12-lb. \$1.40, 25-lb. \$2.75; Bags 50-lb. \$5.00, 100-lb. \$9.50		
Nox-i-cide Dip and Desinfectant.....	1-pt. 40c, 1 qt. 70c,	
	2-qt. \$1.00, 1-gal. \$1.75, 5-gal. \$7.50, 10-gal. \$13.50	
Canker Special.....		60c
Bronchitis Remedy.....		60c
Limberneck Remedy.....		60c
Scaly Leg Remedy.....		30c
Healing Salve.....		30c
Rheumatic Remedy.....		60c
Poultry Laxative.....		30c
Black Head Remedy.....		60c
Poultry Conditioner.....	30c,	60c
Poultry Worm Remedy.....	30c,	60c
Flea Salve (Stick-tights).....		30c
Sulphur Candles.....		10c
Buttermilk Starting Food		
)The original buttermilk		
Starting Food)		
WRITE FOR PRICES		
	Pkgs.	Bags.
	1 lb.	14 lb.
	3 lb.	25 lb.
	6½ lb.	100 lb.
Conkey's Stock Tonic	Pkgs. 30c, 60c, 5-lb. \$3.75	
	Pails 13-lb. \$2.25, 25-lb. \$3.75	
	Bags, 50-lb. \$5.25, 100-lb. \$10.00	
Conkey's Cow Special.....	60c,	\$1.20
Healing Powder.....		30c
Gall Salve.....		60c
Bag Ointment.....	30c,	60c
Colic Special.....		60c
Warming Liniment.....		60c
Worm Remedy.....		60c
Pain Lotion.....		60c

INCUBATORS IN SIZES FROM 60 TO 2000 EGGS



Queen incubators are built to **MAKE** you money, instead of lose it. At the prices which poultry and eggs command on the market today, you cannot afford to experiment or fool with cheaply made incubators and brooders. The number of eggs that a cheap machine will lose for you will mean a loss of quite a little money to you at the end of a year.

Look ahead to the time when you should have a nice flock of chicks ready for a good market to show for your season's work, and think what the loss to your profits would be if you had used an incubator that failed to hatch from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the fertile eggs set. This would mean the loss of one fowl, or from 50 to 75 cents, for each egg that was not hatched.

When you buy a Queen incubator, you are sure of the **RIGHT** kind of results. You can depend upon it to hatch every hatchable egg, because it is built to provide the natural conditions which surround the egg hatched under the hen, and is built **UP** to a standard, and not down to a price.

It should be remembered, also, that an incubator should be judged, not alone from the number of chicks it hatches, but also by the health and strength of those hatched. Queen chicks are 10 per cent stronger than those hatched in cheaply built machines. If you have a Queen, you can see results and profits to yourself with a certainty impossible with others.

The Queen incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg; to be complete and perfect in every detail; simple in operation; thoroughly tested and in perfect working order. The Queen hot water system eliminates the injurious drying-out tendency found in all air machines and the secret of the strong chicks is the scientific system of ventilation used.

The Queen maintains an even temperature in **EVERY** part of the egg chamber, is regulated by the most sensitive of double disc wafer thermostats, and, in case the lamp should accidentally go out, the heat stored in the hot water will keep the eggs warm for many hours in the coldest weather.

The Queen is made with two walls of California Redwood with four layers of corrugated strawboard between for proper insulation. The pipes and tank are made of pure cold rolled copper with all joints and seams double locked, hand hammered and soldered, and this means **NO LEAKS**.

No. 0—60 egg size.....	\$10.80
No. 1—85 egg size.....	17.55
No. 2—135 egg size.....	24.75
No. 3—180 egg size.....	29.25
No. 4—275 egg size.....	38.25
No. 5—400 egg size.....	47.25
No. 25—550 egg size.....	67.50

Queen Indoor Lamp-Heated Brooder.

No. 7—125 Chick size.....	16.20
No. 8—165 Chick size.....	18.00
No. 9—250 Chick size.....	19.80

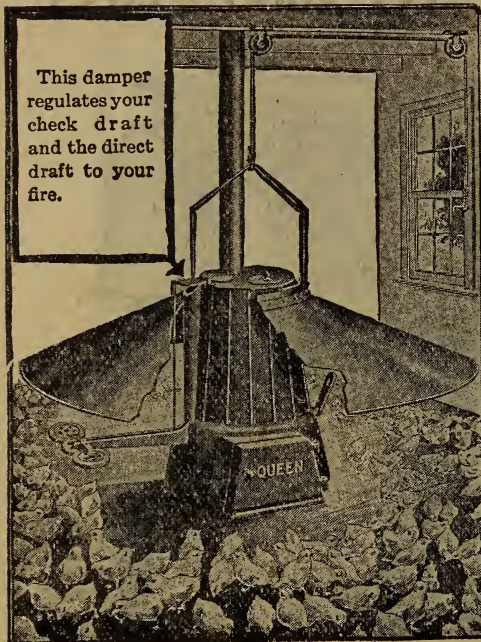
Queen Outdoor Lamp-Heated Brooder.

No. 10—125 Chick size.....	\$24.75
No. 11—165 Chick size.....	27.00
No. 12—250 Chick size.....	29.25

Queen Colony Brooder.

No. 1—600 Chick size.....	\$17.00
No. 2—1200 Chick size.....	21.00

Queen Colony Brooders



This damper regulates your check draft and the direct draft to your fire.

The Mechanical Hen with 52-inch Hover and Automatic Regulator. Adapted to Both Chicks and Ducks.

For the poultry raiser who is so situated that he can use a coal burning hover, the QUEEN colony brooder is an ideal purchase. The heater is all cast iron; there are no parts to break or rust. The firepot will hold enough coal to keep the fire going twenty-four hours.

The hover is a fifty-two inch dome, substantially built of galvanized iron and will comfortably take care of large or small flocks; the beginner can start with fifty or less and gradually expand until raising several hundred at one time without increasing his operating expenses. The cost is about 5c per day.

The construction of the QUEEN outfit with unusual slant to the hover does not permit a roosting place for ambitious chicks; no part of the heater is exposed, no flat surfaces for the chick to alight upon, consequently no burning of toes. The automatic regulator, tandem type, with double compound wafers is sensitive, accurate, and reliable.

The chicks must be kept right if they are to make you money, and the QUEEN colony brooder mothers them to perfection. The secret is in the system of fresh warmed air, keeping the backs of the baby chicks always warm. Write for fuller description and prices.

Send for The Big FREE Incubator and Brooder Catalogue

THE MODEL GRINDING MILL

The primary object of these mills is to grind all kinds of feed for chickens and other domestic fowls and animals.

An improved Hand Power Grinding Mill of new and elegant design, compactly made of strong and durable metal.

Their capacity is about as follows, depending on the condition of the grain or fineness of the meal:

	Weight	
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per hour.....	20 lbs.,	\$4.00
No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per hour.....	35 lbs.,	6.00
No. 3, 1 to 2 bushels per hour.....	63 lbs.,	8.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY FOODS

Per 100

Oyster Shell Digester and Shell Former...\$1.25
Complete Grits, Digester and Tonic..... 1.25

SPECIAL POULTRY FOOD

A combined Chick and Chicken Food, composed of wheat, kaffir corn and other ingredients, altogether constituting well balanced poultry ration. None better; try it and be convinced.

OYSTER SHELL AND BONE

For the safe and profitable handling of eggs, a good Shell is indispensable, and one that Biddy cannot furnish without proper food.

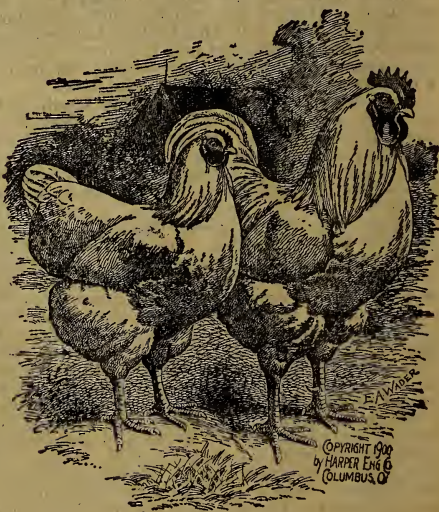
Oyster Shell and Bone furnishes this in the most available, as well as in the cheapest form, and in addition is a promoter of good health.

Our Oyster Shell is dried by a hot air process, which retains all the desirable qualities, and is then crushed to the proper size to be most readily available, after which it is screened, so that there may be no waste.

COMPLETE GRIT

A digester is as necessary to the health of a fowl as food, and it must first be hard so that it may remain rough under the contraction and relaxation of the gizzard, and it should be light colored, as this attracts the eye of the fowl and causes it to be eaten greedily.

A Grit that contains medical qualities, such as Iron, Magnesia and Sulphur, is especially valuable, because it tones up the system and purifies the blood. These features are strongly marked in our Complete Grit, and we offer it as an unexcelled article for this purpose.



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by HARPER & B
COLUMBUS, O

**LEG BANDS**

LEG BANDS—Made of aluminum, adjustable to fit any fowl; in two sizes, 3-inch and 4-inch.

12 for.....	15c
25 for.....	30c
50 for.....	50c
100 for.....	postpaid, 90c

The use of the
PLANTER
Patent
Seed Corn Grader

In sorting your Seed Corn
Insures accuracy of the
drop.

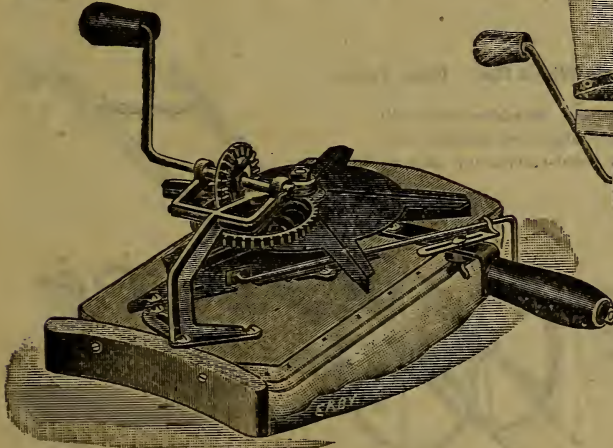
Insures more perfect
stand.

Increases the yield.

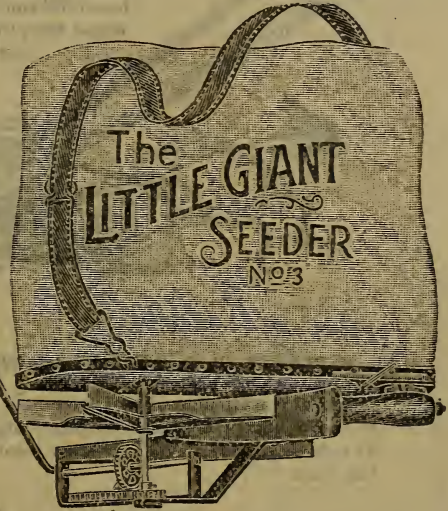
\$1.00 each

HAND SEED SOWERS

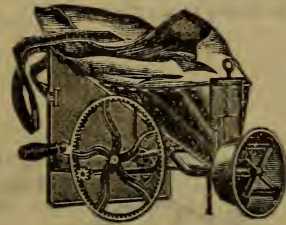
THE CYCLONE SEEDERS are the lightest running and best sowing machines on the market. They have Iron Frames, Malleable Brace, Force Feed, Pressed Tin Distributing Wheel, and the stirrer is the most effective feeder placed on any machine, the strongest, prettiest and best seeder made. **\$2.00 each.**

**CYCLONE SEEDER**

CAHOON'S HAND BROADCAST SEEDER—For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, grass seed, etc. The hand machine, at the common walking gait, sows from six to eight acres per hour. It sows equally well in the face of the wind; it is attached to the body by a strap over the shoulder and turned by a crank in the right hand. **\$5.00 each.**



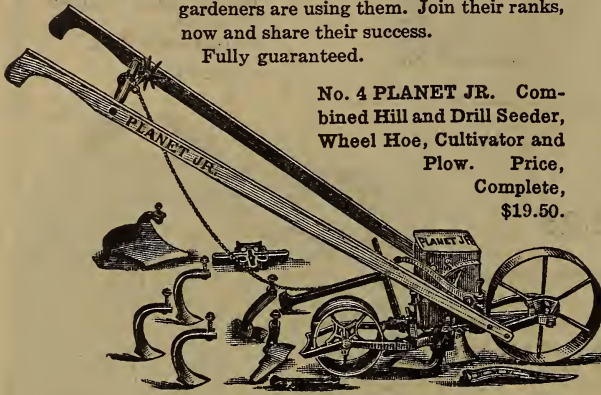
LITTLE GIANT has the same gearing as the Cyclone, but is smaller. The best cheap machine on the market. **\$1.75 each.**

**CAHOON SEEDER****CLIMAX CULTIVATOR**

This Garden Cultivator has made a pronounced hit with the trade. The Climax is light, strong and durable and the 24-inch high wheel makes it exceedingly easy to handle. Equipped with rake and three styles of shovels which will serve any purpose desired. Weight, 23 pounds. Price, **\$4.00.**

PLANET JR. FARM & GARDEN TOOLS

You can't afford to farm without Planet Jr. Tools. They do the work of three to six men—do it better, give bigger results, and last a life-time. Over two million farmers and gardeners are using them. Join their ranks, now and share their success.
Fully guaranteed.



No. 4 PLANET JR. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, Complete, \$19.50.

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 in. apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made.

No. 4 D, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER— Same as above less the cultivating attachments. Price: \$15.50.

No. 12 PLANET JR. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Price, \$12.50.

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames, and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, Price, \$9.00.

This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.



No. 25 PLANET JR. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$23.00.



No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately; and for the family garden where a double wheel hoe is preferred.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4 and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

Devoe Insecticides and Fungicides

Insure Your Garden and Orchard Against Bugs

Devoe Pure Paris Green



The Old Reliable and strong effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water.

DEVOE—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

ANALYSIS

Arsenious Oxide, combined with

Copper, not less than 50.0%
Water Soluble Arsenic, not more than 3.5%

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE CONSUMER, WE PUT PARIS GREEN IN			
1/4 lb Carton	25c	14 lb. Kits	\$ 7.70
1/2 lb " "	40c	28 lb. " "	15.25
1 lb. " "	75c	100 lb. Kegs	51.00
5 lb. Cans	\$3.00	Arsenic Casks (about 250 lbs) @ 50c per lb.	

LIME and SULPHUR SOLUTION

GUARANTEED TO TEST 33 DEGREE BEAUME

A FERTILIZER, A SHEEP DIP, A FUNGICIDE. It is generally conceded that the best defense against SAN JOSE SCALE and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy, we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution. The two are perfectly combined, thus securing the largest percentage possible of Sulphide of Sulphur, the only form of sulphur of value as a spray. It is clear, free from insoluble matter, highly condenses and of great strength.

1/4 Gallon Cans	35c	5 Gallon Kits	\$3.50
1 Gallon Cans	95c	1/2 Barrels, (about 30 gall.)	22c Gal.
		Barrels, (about 50 gallons)	20c per Gal.



Devoe BORDEAUX MIXTURE

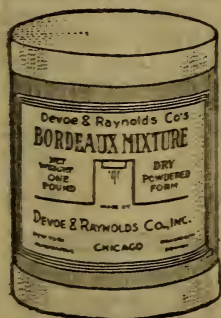
Dry Powdered Form
FUNGICIDE

ANALYSIS

Combined in Copper	11.0%
Equivalent to Metallic Copper or Copper Oxide	14.0%
Inert Ingredients	89.0%

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To Control Scale and Blight.—For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Bloch, Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, is used dry.

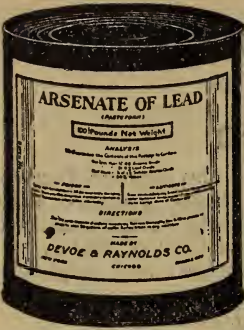


For Potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines).
For Fruit Trees, dust, after reducing one pound of DRY BORDEAUX with 20 lbs. of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water.

1 lb. Cartons	35c	25 lb. Drums	\$6.25
5 lb. Cartons	\$1.50	50 lb. Drums	10.00
10 lb. Boxes	2.70	100 lb. Drums	18.00
		300 lb. Barrels	51.00

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Devoe Insecticides and Fungicides

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS

Devoe Arsenate of Lead PULP FORM

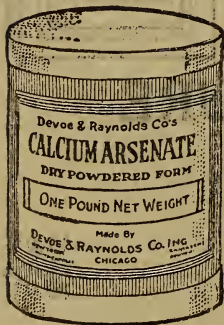
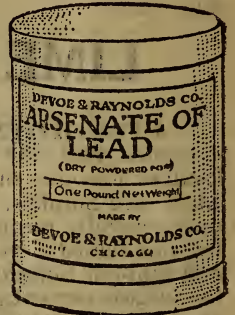
1 lb. Cans.....	\$.35	50 lb. Kegs	\$11.00
5 lb. Cans.....	1.60	100 lb. Kegs	20.00
12½ lb. Kegs.....	3.15	½ Barrels (about 400 lbs.) per lb. ....	.19
25 lb. Kegs	5.75	Barrels (about 600 lbs.) per lb.....	.18

Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of Arsenic Oxide. An effective insecticide chiefly for many of the Bugs, Worms and Moth that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms a milky film when sprayed on foliage which does not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

Devoe Arsenate of Lead Dry Powdered Form

½ lb. Cartons	\$.35	25 lb. Drums	\$10.00
1 lb. " .....	.65	50 lb. "	19.00
5 lb. "	3.00	100 lb. "	36.00
10 lb. Boxes	4.80	200 lb. Barrels	70.00

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy, character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attack, by leaf-eating insects.



Devoe Calcium Arsenate Dry Powdered Form

For the Control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

½ lb. Cartons	\$.30	25 lb. Drums	\$ 8.25
1 lb. " .....	.55	50 lb. "	16.00
5 lb. "	2.50	100 lb. "	31.00
10 lb. Boxes	5.00	200 lb. Barrels	60.00

Devoe "Sure Noxem" Dry Powdered Form

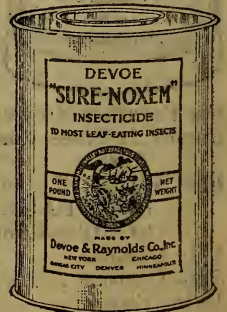
INSECTICIDE—TO MOST LEAF-EATING INSECTS

One of the best vegetables insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

WHAT TO USE IT ON

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by Leaf-eating Insects.

1 lb Sifter Top Cartons ..	\$.20	25 lb. Drums	\$ 2.35
5 lb. Packages .....	.55	50 lb. "	4.00
10 lb. Boxes	1.00	100 lb. "	7.00
300 lb. Barrels			\$18.00



WRITE FOR BOOK OF DIRECTIONS.

INDEX

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A</p> <p>Asparagus 1</p> <p>B</p> <p>Beans, (Dwarf or Bush) 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Beets 5</p> <p>Brussel Sprouts 5</p> <p>Brooders 44</p> <p>C</p> <p>Cabbage 6, 7</p> <p>Carrots 8</p> <p>Cauliflower 8</p> <p>Chickory 9</p> <p>Chives 9</p> <p>Cress 9</p> <p>Collards 9</p> <p>Climbing Roses 40</p> <p>Corn Salad 9</p> <p>Celery 10</p> <p>Cucumber 12</p> <p>Clover Seed 41</p> <p>Corn 41</p> <p>Conkeys Remedies 42</p> <p>Cultivators 45</p> <p>E</p> <p>Egg Plant 13</p> <p>Endive 13</p> <p>F</p> <p>Free Delivery 1</p> <p>Field Peas 22</p> <p>Flowers 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39</p> <p>G</p> <p>Guaranty 1</p> <p>Grass Seeds 41</p> <p>Grinding Mills 44</p> <p>Garden Tools 46</p> <p>H</p> <p>Hotbeds—Making 9</p> <p>Herbs 30</p> <p>Hedge Plants 40</p> <p>I</p> <p>Incubators 43</p> <p>Insecticides 47, 48</p> | <p>K</p> <p>Kale or Borecole 13</p> <p>Köhl Rabi 13</p> <p>L</p> <p>Leek 13</p> <p>Lettuce 14</p> <p>Leg Bands (Poultry) 45, 46</p> <p>M</p> <p>Musk Melons 15</p> <p>Mushrooms 17</p> <p>Mustard 17</p> <p>O</p> <p>Okra or Gumbo 18</p> <p>Onions 18-19</p> <p>Onion Sets 20</p> <p>Ornamental Shrubs 40</p> <p>P</p> <p>Parsnips 20</p> <p>Parsley 20</p> <p>Peas 20, 21, 22</p> <p>Pepper 23</p> <p>Pumpkin 23, 24</p> <p>Poultry Supplies 49</p> <p>R</p> <p>Radish 24, 25</p> <p>Rape 26</p> <p>Rhubarb or Pie Plant 26</p> <p>Rutabagas 29</p> <p>Roses 39</p> <p>S</p> <p>Sweet Corn 10, 11</p> <p>Salsify 26</p> <p>Spinach 26</p> <p>Squash 26</p> <p>Spireas 40</p> <p>Seed Corn Grader 45</p> <p>Sowers (Hand) 45</p> <p>T</p> <p>Tobacco 1</p> <p>Tobacco 27</p> <p>Tomatoes 27, 28, 29</p> <p>Turnips 29</p> <p>W</p> <p>Watermelons 16, 17</p> |
|---|--|

We Handle the Following

IMPLEMENTS FARM MACHINERY and GARDEN TOOLS

**John Deere Plows, Harrows, Walking
and Riding Cultivators, Drills, Etc.**

P & O Plows

Aspinwall Potato Planters

Aspinwall Sprayers

Iron Age Potato Planters

Osprymo Line of Sprayers

**McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Cham-
pion and Dain Mowing Machines**

McCormick and Deering Hay Rakes

Model Grist Mills

Mann's Green Bone Cutters

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose

Barbed Wire, Poultry Fence

Royal Stock Fence

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

WYANDOTTE SEED CO.

433 and 435 Minnesota Avenue

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS